

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

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No. 22, Vol. I.)

CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.)

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

J. SCOTT.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL.

M R M A N D E R S,

LEGAL AND MINING AGENT.

Registered to practise in the Warden's Courts for the Dunstan Goldfields.

Agent for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Company (capital Two Millions).



W. H. WHETTER,

BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,

Agents for the Cromwell District.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS is regularly filed for reference, and may be read gratuitously, at the undermentioned places of business in Dunedin, viz.:

ESkirving & Scholefield's Advertising Agency, No. 1 Chambers, Princes-street;

Mr R. T. Wheeler's Advertising Agency, Stafford-street;

Mr A. R. Livingston's Stationery Warehouse, Princes-street;

Messrs Reith and Nicolson's Bible Warehouse, Princes-street.

Intending subscribers can either order the paper direct from the ARGUS office, or leave their names at any of the above-named places.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Seven Shillings per quarter, including Postage.

[A CARD.]

DR. JAMES CORSE,

SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER,

PROPRIETOR,

IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to announce that neither trouble nor expense have been spared to render the above establishment second to none upon the Goldfields.

Being situated in the very centre of the town, it affords every convenience for Commercial Travellers and others visiting the Cromwell district.

The Bedrooms, Private Parlors, &c., Are fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience.

The BILLIARD SALOON (the largest in the district) is provided with one of Alcock's Tables.

Extra attention has been bestowed upon the STABLING DEPARTMENT, and as it has been placed under the management of an experienced groom, the public may rely upon every care being taken of horses.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

WILLIAM BARNES,

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

(Late of Adlestons, Surrey).

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district. free of charge.

Cromwell Advertisements

KAWARAU HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY. BARGAINS. T E BARGAINS. FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY. N X BARGAINS. E T BARGAINS. M T BARGAINS. E A BARGAINS. S BARGAINS. O D BARGAINS. R T BARGAINS. E A BARGAINS. D V BARGAINS. E A BARGAINS. A D BARGAINS. E A BARGAINS. SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF. —AT—

LONDON HOUSE

CROMWELL & CLYDE.

A. FITCH

Has determined to CLEAR OUT the whole of his Large Stock of

SUMMER DRAPERY, BOOTS, AND CLOTHING.

And would call the attention of the Public to the following examples of the SWEETEST REDUCTIONS made in the PRICES.

GREAT SACRIFICES

IN ALL THE

SUMMER DRAPERY.

Hoyle's best Prints, from 7½d per yard
Muslins, Muslins, reduced to half price
Fancy Dresses sold at prime cost, and must be cleared to make room for winter goods
French Merinos, Alpines, and Colours at any price
Best Calicoes sold for 5s 11d per dozen yards
Sheetings, in all widths, equally low
A large stock of Ladies' Underclothing at half price
Stays, Stays, Stays, from 5s 6d
Maid's Stays, from 3s 11d
Hosiery, Gloves, and Ribbons at cost price
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats:—Leghorn Hats, 6s 6d—worth 8s 6d.

MUST BE SOLD,

All our large stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, and at such prices as to defy competition:—
Moles, Moles, Moles, 6s 6d
Tweed Trousers, 11s 6d
Sydney Tweed Coats, 20s
Trousers and Vests, half price
Shirts, Shirts, Shirts—in fancy jean, 3s 6d;
all-wool Crimsons, 6s 6d
Flannels, Flannels, 6s 6d
Best knitted Drawers, 5s 6d
Tweed Hats, from 4s 11d
Life Preservers, or Minor's Friend, in the shape of Watertight Boots, 17s 11d—usual price, 22s 6d
50 pairs Men's E.S. Boots, giving away at 11s 6d.

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, Reduced to Very Low Figures.

A. F., in drawing the attention of the public to the above low prices, begs to state that this is no puff, but a GENUINE CHEAP SALE. Be in time to secure some of the Bargains. All Books Closed during the Sale.

TERMS CASH.



New Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

BETWEEN

Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he has started his new line of Coaches between Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

[A CARD.]

R. F. BADGER,

LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL;

AND AT BENDIGO GULLY.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed I. HALLENSTEIN & CO., CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatipu.

Miscellaneous.

VULCAN HOTEL, ST. BATHANS,

SAMUEL HANGER, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Always on hand—Wines, Spirits, and Ale of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE—GOOD STABLING.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP adjoining. Horses shod on the shortest notice.

JUNCTION HOTEL,

TUAPEKA ROAD,

(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).

HUGH MACKENZIE,

(Late of Manurekika),

Desires to inform his numerous friends throughout the Northern Gold-fields that he has purchased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by Mr Thomas Higgs; and that he is enabled to offer, at the above hotel, accommodation equal to that of any house on the road.

Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to Taviot and Switzers.

Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the Junction Hotel.

Good stabling and paddock accommodation.

DUNEDIN SEED WAREHOUSE.

WM. REID, NURSERY and SEEDSMAN, (late of Rattray-street), begs to inform his country friends and the public generally that he has secured those large and commodious premises known as Steinhoff's Buildings, (opposite the Cab-stand and Custom-house), Princes-street; and trusts, by strict attention to business, combined with the most reasonable charges, to merit a continuance of past favours. Nothing but the best of everything kept, and all Seeds guaranteed. Country orders executed with despatch.

DUNEDIN AGENCY.

Messrs SKIRVING & SCHOLEFIELD, No. 1 Chambers, opposite Government Buildings, Princes-street, have been appointed DUNEDIN AGENTS for the ARGUS.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 1869,

(BY GUTHRIE);

Good Words for the Young, 1869

Ex "Warrior Queen,"

At REITH & WILKIE'S,

Booksellers and Stationers,

DUNEDIN.

For List of Books, see Notices.

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.
JOHN MARSH,
Of the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,
IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.



CROMWELL VETERINARY

SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,

AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and trusts by strict attention to business, and the execution of all work placed in his hands in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to merit a continuance of the support accorded his predecessor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertisers in the CROMWELL ARGUS will have their names and addresses inserted in this column free of charge.

CROMWELL.

Badger, R. F., Agent, Melbourne street
Barnes, W., Blacksmith and Farrier, do.
Beeby, Charles, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Melbourne-street
Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown Coach: R. W. Daniels.
Corse, Dr James, Surgeon, do.
Dawkins, James, Free Trade Butchery, do.
Dagg, R. E., Clutha Hotel, do.
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Clothier, do.
Goodfellow, G. W., Junction Commercial Hotel, Melbourne-street
Lindsay, E., Blacksmith, Melbourne-street
Scott, J., Baker do.
Marsh, John, Bridges Hotel, do.
Kidd, Robert, Cromwell Hotel, do.
Manders, H., Agent, do.
Whetter, W. H., Bootmaker, do.
Kelly, John M., Cordial Manufacturer, Melbourne-street
Pierce, O., Smithfield Butchery, Melbourne-st.
Shanly, W., & Co., General Merchants, do.
Smitham, William, Kawarau Hotel, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Merchants, do.
Weaver, David, General Merchant, do.
Matthews & Fenwick, General Printers, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Drapers and Clothiers

CLYDE.

Auckland, W., Painter, Paperhanger, &c.
Barlow, R., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Brough, Anthony, Barrister and Solicitor
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Outfitter
Riley, Edward, Junction Hotel
Marshall, M., Chemist and Druggist
Cox, John, Port Philip Hotel
Hazlett, James, General Merchant

ALEXANDRIA.

Beresford, W., Builder and Undertaker
Jack, Alexander, Criterion Hotel
Mason, J. H., Royal Mail Hotel.

BENDIGO GULLY & ROAD.

Deane, J., Reefers' Arms Hotel and Store
Mercer, Francis, Temperance Restaurant
Mitchinson and Harrison, Storekeepers
M'Pherson, H., Wakefield Ferry and Hotel, Rocky Point
Perriam, John, Welcome Home Hotel and Store, Louburn.
Rocky Point Ferry: John McCormick
Smith and O'Donnell, Old Bendigo Hotel and Stores
Stevenson, J., Al Bakery

KAWARAU GORGE.

Campion, Nicholas, Diggers' Rest Hotel
Heron, Thomas, White Hart Hotel
Wrightson, John, Shivers' Arms Hotel.

BANNOCKBURN.

Halliday, J., Shepherd's Creek Hotel & Store
Nicholas, J., Gladstone Coal Works
Richards, J., Bannockburn Hotel and Store
Stuart, James, Ferry Hotel.

NEVIS.

Carnaby, George, British Stores
Korll, C., Nevis Crossing Hotel and Store
Thompson, Edward, Northumberland Arms Hotel and Store.

QUEENSTOWN.

Boyne, Robert, Storekeeper and News Agent
Bridge, J., General Blacksmith and Farrier
Dohey, P., Union Hotel
Richard, A., Queen's Arms Hotel
M'Larn, W., Prince of Wales Hotel
Robertson, J. W., & Co., Timber Merchants
Robertson & Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills
Smith, P., Watchmaker and Jeweller.

ARROWTOWN.

Butler's Accommodation Paddock
Pritchard, R., General Merchant.

WANAKA.

Hedditch & Russell, Wanaka Hotel, Pembroke

DUNEDIN.

Baird, William, Bookseller and Stationer
Beaver, A., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Braithwaite, Joseph, News-agent, Fleet-street
Chaplin, John, & Co., Coach Proprietors
Dickson, T., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Hay Brothers, Tailors and Outfitters
Histop, John, Watchmaker and Jeweller
Key, W., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer
Kincaid, M'Queen and Co., Vulcan Foundry
London Pianoforte and Music Saloon
Matthews, George, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Seed-grower
Otago Hotel: T. A. Jones
Reith & Wilkie, Booksellers and Stationers
Salamon, N., Watchmaker and Jeweller
Sinclair, W., Tailor and Clothier
Skirving and Schofield, Advertising and Commission Agents
Sparrow and Thomas, Dunedin Ironworks
Tofield, Frederick, Watchmaker & Jeweller
Thompson, W., Red Lion Hotel
Wilson, W., Engineer, Boilermaker, &c.
Winstanley, Thomas, Scandinavian Hotel
Wheeler, R. T., Advertising and General Commission Agent
York Hotel: Alex. Mee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fenwick, R., East Tuiari Hotel
Hawea Saw Mills: J. D. Ross, proprietor
Hanger, S., Vulcan Hotel, St. Bathans
Maidman, H., Albion Hotel and Store, Luggate
Mackenzie, Hugh, Junction Hotel, between Tuapeka and Teviot

Lowburn, Bendigo Gully, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL

AND STORE,

LOWBURN.

About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN FERRIAM - PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

WAKEFIELD FERRY HOTEL,

ROCKY POINT,

On the main road to Bendigo.

The best quality of Wines, Spirits, and Beers kept in stock.

A Five-stalled Stable.

Good accommodation for travellers.

** District Post Office. **

THE WAKEFIELD FERRY

Is the best and safest crossing-place on the Clutha River, and is on the direct road to the Bendigo Reefs.

The Punt and Boats are worked by careful and experienced boatmen, and the heaviest waggons can be crossed at any time with perfect safety.

HUGH M'PHERSON,

Proprietor.

MITCHINSON & HARRISON,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),

BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

REEFERS' ARMS HOTEL

Logantown.

JAMES BEARE PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the Hotel, with a large and varied stock of Groceries and other goods.

CROMWELL PRICES.

BENDIGO GULLY REEFS.

OLD BENDIGO HOTEL

AND

STORES.

SMITH & O'DONNELL.

** Miners and Travellers can have first-class accommodation, and may obtain every information respecting the locality.

Good Stabling; Horse-feed always on hand.

New Stone Premises are now being erected.

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 25s per ton.

Boards and SCANTLING at 10s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,

Hawea Saw-mills.

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

(28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Queenstown

DOHEY'S UNION HOTEL

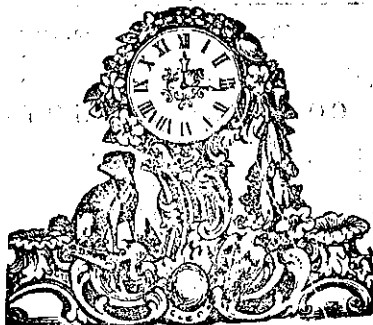
CORNER OF

BALLARAT & REES STREETS,

QUEENSTOWN.

The above is one of the oldest-established houses in Queenstown, and is celebrated for the superior quality of the Wines, Spirits, &c., kept in stock.

GOOD STABLING.



P. SMITH,

PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

BEACH-STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

Repairs Neatly Executed.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),

QUEENSTOWN.

W. M'LARN PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatip district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING HOTEL

AND STORE,

(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

BRITISH STORES

Nevis.

EDWARD THOMPSON,

AND STORE,

NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.

A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD Tables.

The best accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

ARROWTOWN.

BUTLER'S ACCOMMODATION PADDOCK,

One Shilling per Night.

GOOD STABLING.

Clyde

MR ANTHONY BROUGH,

BARRISTER,

SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE, CLYDE.

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

PORT PHILIP HOTEL,

SUNDERLAND-STREET, CLYDE.

JOHN COX Proprietor.

This well-known hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders, and the Proprietor begs to assure the public that no effort will be spared on his part to maintain the favourable reputation the house has already acquired.

A range of STABLING is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be second to none out of Dunedin; and travellers may rely upon every care being taken of horses baited at the Port Philip Stables.

JAMES HAZLETT,

WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

SUNDERLAND-STREET,

CLYDE.

The largest and best-selected Stock of WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

** Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

CLYDE.

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English and Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins
Lockets
ChainsBrooches,
Ear-rings
Guards

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,

Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned & repaired.

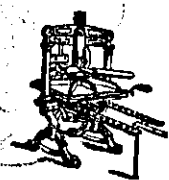
OPENING

OF THE

ROCKY POINT FERRY.

The large and well-furnished PUNT in connection with the above Ferry being now COMPLETED, the undersigned has great pleasure in informing the public that he is in a position to cross the heaviest Six-horse Waggons, and Vehicles of all descriptions, at VERY MODERATE RATES.

Persons visiting Bendigo Gully on horseback can be crossed at this Ferry at the reasonable charge of 1s. 6d.; Foot Passengers, 6d.



CROMWELL ARGUS

NEWSPAPER AND GENERAL

Printing Establishment

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

Commercial & General Print

Beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and the Northern Gold-Fields that they prepared to execute, with punctuality and dispatch, orders for every description

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

In the best style of the Art, and at very moderate prices.

CARDS

All sizes and colours, in gold or silver bro

POSTERS

Of any size, in black or coloured inks.

Handbills, Show-Cards, Circular

LABELS, COUNTER-BILLS,

Ball Tickets and Programmes

BILL-HEADS,

Auctioneers' and other Catalogue

PAMPHLETS,

CHEQUE, RECEIPT, AND DELIVERY BOO

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Matthews & Fenwick

PRACTICAL PRINTERS,

ARGUS OFFICE

(Adjoining the Council Chamber),

CROMWELL.

THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND

Northern Gold-Fields Gazette

IS PUBLISHED ON

WEDNESDAY MORNINGS

and forwarded the same day to the adjacent

townships by special express, and to more

distant places by coach or through the post

office. Subscribers in Clyde, Alexandria,

Kawarau Gorge, Bannockburn, Rocky Point,

Luggett, Bendigo Gully, Albert Town, Car-

drona, Frankton, Arrowtown, Queenstown,

and all intermediate places, will receive the

ARGUS on the day of publication.

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By Post

Per annum

By Post

Charges for Advertising.

Sixteen words and under

Each subsequent insertion

One inch, first insertion

Each subsequent do.

One inch, 13 insertions

MATTHEWS & FENWICK

Proprietor

A Gantlet of Fire.

It is now several years since I was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and living at their trading-station of Hemlock Bend, on the banks of the Great Snake River. A wild, desolate spot it was, surrounded by dreary pine forests, and yet more dreary swamps; and with its double cordon of tall stockade, and a swivel gun crowning its central warfare, more resembling a military post than a commercial depot.

Most lonely was our life in that distant factory, with the fierce blasts from the great bay sweeping down upon us in almost polar cold and furious snow-storms during more than half the year; while our brief summer was cheered by no more pleasant visitants than the rugged voyagers of the boats which brought our merchandise, and the grave Indian hunters who came to barter their winter's take of furs for our powder, cloth, and brazen ornaments.

My range of society was, however, somewhat greater, for, as assistant-factor, it was my duty, during the summer months, to visit our different out-stations; and not only singular were the characters with whom I thus made acquaintance, but wild and sometimes perilous the adventures I encountered.

On one occasion I remember being bound to Sandy's Bluff, beyond Loon Lake, one of the most distant charges. In those thickly wooded regions, the rivers and creeks form the only highway; and with the usual farewell cheer given and returned, my Indian crew and I, in our large nor'west canoe, started on our expedition. A pleasant mid-summer voyage it promised, leading along gentle rivers, bordered by young green foliage; across bright breezy lakes, and through the windings of narrow creeks, fringed with countless blossoms. When night came we drew our light boat to land, and, wrapped in our blankets, slept soundly beneath its shelter, until daylight called us to resume our journey.

Two and a half days had been thus occupied, and the afternoon of the third saw us entering the right fork, Kaskongshadi, or broken water, a stream noted in that wild country for its rugged gorges of arrowy rapid.

But the ready philosophy of the Indians was equal to every exigence as it appeared. The light, graceful action with which they wielded the paddles sent our canoe skimming along the stream, gradually changing, as the adverse current quickened, into a fierce, rapid movement, capable of making head against the wild, leaping, foaming torrent which surged down on us.

At length but one more rapid rolled between us and Loon Lake, and a murmur of pleasure broke from the Indians' lips as they saw the broad sunlit space beyond. But the race was the worst upon our route—a very hill of surging waves, crowned by a powerful sweep, as the waters of the lake rushed over in the twin-forks of the Kaskongshadi; while, to add to the difficulties of the ascent, the water was too deep for wading, the banks on either side too abrupt for even Indian feet to scale.

The men, however, had many times before ascended this rapid, and they doubted not of doing so again; and, dashing their paddles into the foaming flood, with every nerve strained to the utmost, strongly, eagerly, impetuously, they plied their blades, almost burying their slight vessel in the white sea of breakers, which seethed in a wild, shrieking tumult round us, and almost blinded us with the clouds of spray which dashed full in our faces.

Ten anxious, arduous minutes, and the topmost wave alone remained before us, and every hand took a firmer hold, every paddle a longer sweep, for that last mighty effort. At last the steep ascent was gained, and as the shallow swayed upon its crest, the well-known whoop of victory resounded through the wilds. But a cry of blank dismay quickly followed, as the steersman's paddle, strained by the pressure, snapped off above the blade; while the unguided canoe, yielding to the rushing current, broached to on to the watery brink. Ere any one could control her, she swayed completely round, and passing the intervening point of land, shot like an arrow into the left fork of the Kaskongshadi, and began to leap down the surging breakers and steep cascades of the companion rapid to that which we had just laboriously ascended.

Suddenly a new and fearful horror came over us as we swept into the wild descent: scarce a rood below us there flashed upon our eyes a great glare of fire, while a sharp, crackling noise broke upon the silence. At once we comprehended the fearful truth. One of those terrific conflagrations which, lit by a spark from a hunter's rifle, an unextinguished Indian fire, or some other trivial cause, occasionally devastate the sun-dried American wilds, was raging in our front. It was an appalling discovery; and instantly every paddle was at work to try and win our way back from those deadly precipices. But our boat had received an impetus with whose force no power of ours could cope; and, despite our utmost efforts, she still plunged madly on.

Fearful was the scene to which she brought us. Fire on either side, as the fierce element wrapped the lofty forest trees in sheets of flame; fire above, as the hanging branches joined together in a burning arch; nay, it seemed even fire

below, as the boiling waves which raged around us caught the red reflection, and flashed it back in a thousand broken rays.

Though momentarily overpowered, we were not discouraged. Again we strove to stem both flood and impetus; but all in vain: faster and faster surged the waves over the bristling rocks, until it became evident that all the last and steepest rapids of the neighbouring fork were on this unknown stream united into one long and insurmountable river race.

Meanwhile, on we sped, amid air which grew each moment hotter as we passed deeper into the burning-region, while the flames around us raged with a wilder fury, and the voice of the destroyer took a more threatening tone. Yet it was a magnificent sight, that dark primeval forest ablaze with one great rolling mass of fire, its mighty trees glowing redly amid the fiery radiance, as the flaming streamers wrapped them round, its jets of fire leaping high into the air, now darkened by night; while the rush and roar of those tumultuous flames grew well-nigh deafening; and louder still the thunderous reverberations with which, at intervals, some forest giant crashed down to the ground, sending up into the sky great clouds of sparks.

Strange and gorgeous were the various hues in which the different trees yielded up their summer foliage; and yet stranger, when this brief glory had passed, was the aspect of their tall, gaunt forms, changed to flaming pinnacles, or masses of glowing embers. Every now and then, piercing shrieks, which made us shiver, rose above the tumult of the flames, telling of wild animals overtaken in their flight, while scorched and terrified birds fell thickly around us, to die by an easier death. Each moment, too, our own fate appeared more imminent, as the hot furnace-like air made us faint and pant for breath, and our strength wither like grass beneath its blighting influence; while, as we passed, the overhanging trees swept their long, flaming boughs across our faces, or strewn the stream and us with burning brands; and, worse than all, far as the keen-eyed red man could penetrate the ruddy haze, stretched the fiery gantlet we were compelled to run.

Never shall I forget what we endured, as, with wetted blankets casing both the lofty ends of our canoe, with similar coverings wrapped around ourselves—our slight but only shield—we swept along that fearful avenue, our breath more and more laboured, our dazzled and fire-scorched eyes more dim. Hopeless, helpless, and suffering, we sped on to certain death, which each prepared to meet as best he might—some with the proud stoicism of their race, others with the Cross-sign taught them by the earliest missionaries; while a pang of inexpressible anguish for the dear ones left desolate in that wild land divided my last thoughts.

It was an interval of unutterable misery, passed amid a wild, roaring, leaping rush of flames, and a scarce less wildly leaping rush of waters.

At length the measure of their endurance was complete, and one by one the stricken Indians sank beneath their fiery trial: some, it seemed, happily unconscious of their dreadful doom; others moaning in their suffocating agony. As my own stronger organisation slowly yielded to the deadly breath of the over-heated air, and a faint, bewildering exhaustion crept over me, paralysing every faculty, I closed my bleared and aching eyes, as I believed, for ever, with a murmured prayer that our fiery passage might be short as terrible.

But when hope had gone, and life had almost passed, an overruling Providence guided us to safety. Within an hour, that narrow gorge widened into a lake-like reach, among whose placid waters our canoe at length found rest, while the cooling air fanning our brows recalled our all but departed spirits. Thence in safety, and deeply thankful for our unlooked-for escape, for two days we watched the progress of the forest conflagration; and on the third, when it had passed away, we bore our little bark across the devastated country, and remounting successfully the right fork of the Kaskongshadi, at length reached our destination.

But neither time, nor the chances and changes of life in the wilds, can banish the haunting memory of that most fearful night, when my Indians and ran that gantlet of fire.

A steamboat captain on one of the American lakes was recently feeling his way along in the dark, when the look-out ahead cried "Schooner without a light." It was a narrow escape; and as the steamer passed the schooner, the captain demanded, "What are you doing with your schooner here in the dark without a light?" To his dismay, the skipper, who was a Frenchman, answered, "Vat ze dabble you do here viz your els steamboat in three feet of water, eh?" and just then the steamer landed high and dry on a sand-bank.

A greenhorn from the country went to a menagerie to examine the beasts, birds, and creeping things there congregated, among which an orang-outang particularly struck his attention. Several gentlemen were conversing about the animal, one of whom expressed the opinion that it belonged to a lower order of the human species. Yoked did not like this idea, and, striding up to the gentleman, expressed his contempt for it thus, "Pooh! pooh! he's no more human species than I be!"

Terrible Tragedy in New York.

A terrible tragedy, recalling in some of its features the famous Helen Jewett murder, but invested, in addition, with shadows of dark mystery, occurred at 69 Elizabeth-street, New York, on the evening of the 2nd January, at a house of assignation, kept by Mrs Beck. Among the visitors to the occupants of the back room, every Sabbath afternoon for the past five months, have been an unknown gentleman and a closely-veiled lady. Nothing was known of the parties by Mrs Beck, except that the man engaged the room every previous Saturday, and that the mysterious woman, whose face she had never seen, met him at the usual time. Last evening, at half-past six o'clock, pistol shots were heard in the chamber. Mrs Beck and a policeman hastily broke in the door, and found the man lying on the floor insensible, with a pistol-shot through the right temple. His companion, a handsome and apparently a refined and intelligent lady, was lying near him, with a ghastly wound in the left temple. The lovers were taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where they died shortly afterwards, without speaking a word to clear up the mystery. On the following day fresh developments were made, from which it was evident that the cause of murder and suicide was fear upon the part of the murdered man that he would soon be deprived of the means of continuing his intimacy with his victim. The parties were school teachers in Brooklyn, the man Bauman acting as principal of the same school in which Miss McNamara or Mrs Allemargo was assistant. Bauman has a wife living, who informed a reporter that her husband was a good man until the schoolmistress won his affections from her. Mrs Allemargo was the divorced wife of a dissolute Spaniard. At the coroner's inquest, the sister of Mrs Allemargo, and Mrs Beck, the keeper of the assignation den, and the police officer who broke in the door of the fatal chamber, were examined. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, and the body of Mrs Allemargo was delivered to her relatives for interment. That of the murderer and suicide lies rotting at the morgue, as no one has come forward to claim it.

The Fenians in America.

A correspondent describes the Fenians in America as divided into three sections. The first, he says, is ruled by two tailors, who, having failed in their special line of business, have taken to politics. "The second section is headed, led, drilled, organised, and occasionally blackguarded—when he happens to be sober—by Mr John O'Mahony. Mr O'Mahony is a native of Carrick-on-Suir, a small town distant about twelve miles from Clonmel. Of his patriotism no one can, or dare, entertain a doubt. In '48 he managed to steal a baker's bag, and, disguised in that congenial apparel, to escape the authorities. Reaching America, he entered the New York police, and did a thriving business with the thieves of that "abominable city," who offered on his retirement into politics to present him with a testimonial, which, however, he modestly declined. He afterwards fell in with Mr James Stephens, and between them they "founded the Fenian organisation." They robbed and plundered right and left. Mr O'Mahony hired a mansion wherein he smoked his legs daily on the mantelpiece, and grew eloquent over the liberation of Ireland and the Southern blacks. People believed he was sincere, and gave him bushels of dollars, picked up his bonds by the basketful, and declared him the sublimated essence of a patriot. Yet he came to grief, and was eventually declared a swindler. At present he edits—and, I believe, owns—a newspaper known as the *Irish People*. He writes his articles in a military cloak, and honestly divides his attention to literature with blasphemy and Bourbon whisky."—The third party is rather a dangerous one. Its adherents, the writer under notice asserts, number in America alone between 150,000 to 200,000 fighting men. "They are well trained, intelligent, and doggedly silent." Their chief is thus described:—"He is a hard-faced man, with a large nose—the organ upon which Napoleon depended so much, and so wisely, too. Of his capacity there could be no mistake, judging from the keen glances of his eye, his moderate but firm language, his avoidance of pretension. That man leads the Irish people in America, and they will follow him, whenever he wishes to lead to the bitter death."

At the recent meeting of the Commercial Bank shareholders in Melbourne, the chairman of the Directors in reply to a question by a shareholder why Mr Draper, who defrauded the bank, was appointed accountant, replied, "At the time the appointment was made only one other man amongst the applicants was considered suitable for the post. That man was Mr Dickson, subsequently connected with the Oriental Bank, and who robbed that bank of over £5000!"—(Great laughter.) We wonder that the shareholders who were of such a "Mark Tapleyan" disposition as to indulge in great laughter at their loss did not sing Macbeth's song in the Beggar's Opera. "How happy could I be with either," &c.

The Ecumenical Council at Rome.

At the sitting on January 6, the ceremony of the Profession of Faith was first gone through by the Pope, who made it in his own name. It was then read by Father Fabiano in the name of the other Fathers, each of whom took the oath in his own language on the Gospel. The Pope then bestowed his benediction. The Bishop of Panama is dead. Four Fathers have died since the opening of the Ecumenical Council. At the end of the Council a grand funeral service will be given in memory of those who died during its sitting, and the Pope will erect a cenotaph to their memory. In the congregation of the Council held on the 14th of January, the Senior Legate complained that the Fathers did not sufficiently observe the rule of secrecy, and that their speeches in the Council were too long. More than 300 of the Fathers of the Council have at last refused to sign the petition which declares the definition of the dogma of the Pope's Personal Infallibility opportune. Several others have postponed their replies. Those Fathers who are opposed to the definition have resolved to present a counter-petition, in case the question should be referred to the Council. It is believed that the project will not obtain the moral unanimity required by the Pope. The Roman correspondent of the *Berlin Post* writes:—"The German Bishops have resolved to present an address to the Pope, in which they protest against the regulations imposed upon the Council, and claim a right to make independent motions. They consider it intolerable that two commissions should have the right to examine, revise, change, and mutilate as they please every wish and proposal before it can be discussed." The Council has attracted to Rome not only prelates, but ladies from all countries. These last are the most persevering when they can reach the Pope. At a public audience, in came an American lady. She got an armful of rosaries blessed. "Is that all?" said the chief of Catholicity, patiently. "Your photograph, holy father, I beg." Here it is. "What more do you want?" "Your name at the foot of the carte." Pious IX. hesitated. He did not like it; but the spirit of sacrifice came to his aid: he resigned himself, and signed the card. "Have you any other favor to ask?" "Holy father, give me the pen with which you wrote your autograph." This time the excellent old man lost all patience. "Here, madam, take the penholder, and—take the inkstand also." The American lady wrapped up all in an old newspaper, opened her travelling bag, put in the spoil, and departed with a low curtsy.

A Soldier Gagged to Death.

The Halifax papers report an inquest, before Coroner Jennings, held to enquire into the death of James White, a soldier of the 16th Regiment, who died in the guard-room of the Wellington Barracks on December 18. The evidence exhibited the most brutal treatment towards the deceased on the part of the men on guard. The deceased was arrested for drunkenness, taken to the guard-room, and placed in the cells. Here they first of all tied his hands behind him; then fastened his feet together, and, drawing them backwards, fastened them to his hands; then they put a rope in his mouth, and passed the ends over his shoulders, drew them tight, and tied them to his hands and feet, so that the poor fellow's hands, feet, and head were drawn to one point on his back. In this position he was left until death relieved him of the intense sufferings which he must have endured. The doctor who made a *post mortem* examination testified that death was caused by suffocation. The jury, after hearing all the evidence, rendered the following verdict:—"That the deceased, James White, came to his death while confined in the cells of the Wellington Barracks guard-room, as a prisoner, by being gagged and tied by a rope in the hands of Lance-Corporal Stowe, and Privates Groomes and Wynds, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, while acting under the orders of Sergeant William Stevens, of the same regiment." After the verdict was given the men named therein as having caused White's death were handed over to the civil authorities, and lodged in gaol.

Dancing with a Vengeance.

During the Christmas festivities, a ball was held in one of the halls of the city of Pittsburgh, at which a large number of young folks were in attendance. Among the attractions of the evening was a prize, a gold ring, offered to the lady who should out-waltz all competitors. At twelve o'clock the band struck up "Il Bacio," and a full dozen competitors took up their places on the floor, entering for the contest. At the expiration of twenty minutes four of the couples gave way and took their seats, leaving the rest twirling and whirling in the giddy and intoxicating dance. One hour more, and there were but three couples on the floor, and the dance went on till after another hour had passed, when from sheer exhaustion, another couple gave way, leaving the floor to the remaining two pair of terpsichorean devotees. The band of music played and played and

played, and the four fast-failing dancers danced and danced, and danced, till even those who looked upon them grew sick and dizzy. At the end of the fourth hour the musicians grew feeble, and from the finger ends of the violinists the blood trickled to the floor; but still they supplied the moving power to keep the dancers going. The excitement became intense as the fifth hour of the dance came on; and there were those present who insisted upon putting an end to the merry though reckless quartet suicide. However, no interference was allowed, and the prize dance over the jaws of death went on. After five hours had elapsed, one of the ladies fainted, and her partner quickly followed her example; and, amid cheers, the prize was awarded to the other couple, who kept the floor. Then came a summing up of damages. The two contesting girls were nigher death than life, and had to be conveyed to their homes, together with their partners, who were as badly used up, in carriages; and all have since been in a precarious condition and under medical treatment. The girls had to have their shoes cut from their feet, and their limbs were swollen to an enormous size. The young men will hardly recover, and the musicians suffered terribly, and will never again play at a terpsichorean contest. So much for foolishness.

Varieties.

Stirring.—Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

Pretty True.—Some author says the use of adversity is to bring us out. That's true—particularly at the knees and elbows.

Without Notes.—A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty.—"Principally," said he, with a twinkle of the eye, "because I have preached so much without notes!"

When is a small fish-pond like a bird-cage?—When there is a perch in it.

The Cause of the Rows in Ireland.—One party want tenant rights, and the other right tenants.

A Wedding Present.—The marriage of a popular American author was recently celebrated in New York. His principal gift to his bride was a casket made of mother-of-pearl, ivory, and gold, containing love-letters received by him during his career. A New York paper is enabled to state that there were 3796!

Why is the letter u of more value than cream to a dairy maid?—Because it makes better butter.

The science of velocipede travelling is mostly comprised in a few words: you straddle, paddle, and then skedaddle.

A Knowing Wife.—A Paris journal has a capital cartoon, which represents two young married ladies chatting about their husbands.—"What," says one of them, "you permit your husband to smoke in your rooms?"—"Certainly I do; but he spends his evenings with me," replied the other.—"Yes, at that price."—"My dear friend, a shrewd wife avails herself of her husband's faults to repress his vices."

An aged lady, whose failing sight rendered necessary a prayer-book of great size, which she had had covered with velvet, recently called on a friend on her way to church, and upon starting again unwittingly picked up a small musical-box, covered with similar-colored velvet, instead of the prayer-book. During the sacred ceremony the old lady attempted to open the book, when, to her surprise and the astonishment of the congregation, the roughish machine instantly struck up "Tommy Dodd" with great force and clearness.

"Young man, do you know what relations you sustain in this world?" said a minister of our acquaintance to a young man of his church.

"—Yes, sir," replied the hopeful convert. "Two cousins and a grandmother; but I do not mean to sustain them much longer."

The Ruling Passion.—Racing Card: I want—aw—to look at some scarves.—Draper's Assistant: Yes, sir; once or twice round, sir.—R.C. (instinctively): Oh, twice round—and a distance!

A disturbed preacher remarked, "If that cross-eyed lady in the side aisle, with red hair and a blue bonnet, don't stop talking, I must point her out to the congregation."

A Dangerous Character.—A man who "takes life" cheerfully.

Courage.—As an old woman was lately walking through one of the streets of Montreal at midnight, a patrol called out, "Who's there?"—"It is I, patrol; don't be afraid!" said she.

"Sam, I've lost my watch overboard: it lies in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?"—"Yes, of course there is."—"How, Sam?"—"Why, divers' ways, of course."

"If you will quote any of my jokes," said Lamb, "quote this, which is really a good one. Hume and his wife, with several of their children, were with me. Hume repeated his old saying, 'One fool makes many.' 'Yes, Mr Hume,' said I, pointing to the company, 'you have a fine family.'"

Merchants think nothing of paying £5 for one sign, with nothing but their name on it. Well! what do you think of having 5000 signs a week in a newspaper? In it you can show your whole establishment to the public every week. If you are wise, just rub your eyes, and go to work and advertise.

A gentle Quaker had two horses: a very good one, and a very poor one. When seen riding the latter, it turned out that his better half had taken the good one. "What!" said a sneering bachelor, "how comes it that you let your wife ride the better horse?" The only reply was, "Friend, when thee be married, thee'll know!"

An Irish friend of ours thundered out a noble answer the other day to a pestiferous dun. "You can call, sir, for your dirty bill this day month, and if I see your ugly face before that day, be gorra I'll have to take the receipt from your executors."

V. R.
NOTICE

COURTS will be held in the CROMWELL DISTRICT as follows:—

APRIL 13, 27.
WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 25.
JUNE 8, 22.

VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,
Warden.

Cromwell, April 5, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED,
REGULATIONS
OF THE
OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS, &c.,
122 Pages and Index.

Price 2s. each (the usual allowance to the trade). May be had from Provincial Government Storekeeper, Dunedin.
30th March 1870. 21-23

THURSDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1870,
At 2 o'clock.

CROMWELL COAL-PIT!

Absolute and Unreserved Sale.

W. JACKSON BARRY
has received positive instructions to sell, without any reserve, at his Mart, on the above date, that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the

CROMWELL COAL-PIT.

Now in full working order.

Together with all the GEAR, WORKING PLANT, HORSES and CARTS.

The excellence of this Property is so well known that the Auctioneer deems the mere mentioning of it quite a sufficient guarantee. The pit is in full working order; the demand for the coal is extensive and increasing; and to a small capitalist or party of working miners, no better or safer investment can present itself.

£500 has been recently expended upon the pumping apparatus, and in improving the pit, so that no outlay is required.

The property is only sold to close partnership accounts.

TERMS EASY.

For title, and other particulars, apply to
Mr H. MANDERS,
Cromwell and Queenstown.

Hotel at Wakefield for Sale.

LEGITIMATE AND LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

THE BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL,
situated in the rising township of Wakefield, and doing a first-rate trade.
Large Billiard Room, fitted with one of the best tables.

The above commodious and substantial House which has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on a large business, commands the whole of the traffic to Logantown and the Reefs, and presents a first-rate opening for parties in search of a bonâ fide investment.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM GOODALL,
On the premises.

TENDERS will be received up to 21st April, 1870, by the Directors of the LIDA VALLEY DEEP LEAD CO., Blacks No. 1, for SINKING and FURNISHING a SHAFT, 200 feet deep, in the Deep Lead at Blacks No. 2. Specifications can be seen, and full particulars obtained, upon application to the undersigned, at Blacks No. 1.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Signed) JOHN PITCHIE.

WANTED,

A FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT
Apply
"CROMWELL ARGUS" OFFICE.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS has been laid on the ANDOORA STATION.

JOHN M. McLEAN.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF SHARES in QUARTZ REEFS at Bendigo Gully and Carrick Ranges, Shares in Water Races, Freehold Properties, &c., &c.

For particulars apply to

R. F. BADGER,
Mining and Estate Agent,
Melmore-street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A STATION OF 20,000 ACRES, situate at the Hawea Lake. Apply, on the run, to

CHAS. W. ROBERTS,
Or to
BRIGHT BROS. & CO.,
Dunedin.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

RED, White, and Alsike CLOVERS,
Timothy, &c., ex late arrivals.

LAW, SOMNER, and CO.,
Octagon, Dunedin.

KIDD'S CROMWELL HOTEL.

Great Attraction! Two Nights only!

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, APRIL 13 & 14.

THATCHER,

The great Local Vocalist;

SMALL,

The Characteristic and Irish Vocalist;

DANIELS,

The celebrated Baritone; and

SYKES,

The eminent Pianist,

Will perform in Cromwell as above.

Look out for Thatcher's Locals.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

VICTORIA QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

It is proposed to register the above Company under the "Mining Companies' Limited Liability Act, 1865," and the "Mining Companies' Limited Liability Act Amendment Act, 1869." The Company hold, under a Gold-mining Lease granted for fifteen years, a Claim on the Aurora Line at Bendigo Gully, being No. 1 East, or next to the Aurora Company's Claim.

The area of the Lease is sixteen acres, two rods, or a distance of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen links along the line of reef, by nine hundred and nine links in width.

The prospects of this Claim are very good, and fairly warrant the erection of machinery, in view of which the present shareholders (eight in number) have determined to offer two hundred shares to the public, the price of such shares to be £10 each, retaining six hundred shares, fully paid up, for themselves, the total number of eight hundred shares representing the present value of the Lease and Claim, including capital already expended in testing the ground.

The amount of work already performed on the Claim has proved the existence of the Reef throughout its entire length, and to a depth of forty-five feet, with no diminution in the quantity or apparent value of the stone, of which about twenty tons, showing gold, have been brought to grass.

The extensive engagements previously entered into by the proprietors of the Crushing Machines already erected on the Reefs, are such as to preclude the possibility of obtaining a crushing for several months; and it is on this ground principally that the public are invited to take shares in the undertaking, so as to raise the necessary capital for the purchase and erection of machinery.

Water is easily obtainable, and the necessary applications have been lodged for water-rights, and for a special site for machinery.

Applications for Shares will be received until the 30th April, at CLYDE, by H. C. BATE, Manager pro tem.; and by W. ORAM BALL, Esq., Dunedin.

Deposit on application, 10s.
Amount to be paid on allocation, £2 10s.
Balance in calls as required.

A meeting will be called immediately after the allocation of the shares; and Directors and other officers of the Company will then be elected from and by the shareholders, and steps will also be taken for the proper registration of the Company under the Mining Companies' Limited Liability Act.

H. C. BATE,
Manager, pro tem.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

Rocky Point Ferry.

GEORGE McLAHLAN begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr John McCormick, together with the ROCKY POINT FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

MONDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1870,

At 2 o'clock.

Plant of the Otago Pioneer Quartz Mining Company, Registered.

By order of Official Liquidator.

MLANDRESS, HEPBURN, & CO.

are instructed by the Official Liquidator of the Otago Pioneer Quartz Mining Company, Registered, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Manse-street, Dunedin, on Monday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock afternoon, the whole of the PLANT, &c., comprising—
Double cylinder 12-horse power portable steam engine, water-wheel 24 feet diameter, two batteries, five head of stampers each, with tables complete; together with all the other appliances requisite for quartz crushing.

ALSO,

All right, title, and interest in the claim. Inventories can be seen and further information obtained on application to the Official Liquidator, J. S. Webb, Esq., or the auctioneers.

Terms at Sale.

NOTICE.

THE CURRENT of the MOLYNEUX applied to raising water and mill powers.

J. T. THOMSON,

Civil Engineer,

22 | 34

M'GUIRE'S IMPERIAL FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

Suites of Apartments for Private Families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready.

LIVERY STABLES ATTACHED.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,

MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.
JAMES D. HUTTON, Proprietor,
(Late cook in the Scandinavian and Bull and Mouth Hotels).

Has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronising him will find themselves at home. First-class Board and Lodging, 18s per week. All meals 1s Beds 1s. Delfy competition. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

22-47 Good Stabling, free of charge.

Cromwell Post Office.

MAILS CLOSE:

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairi, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbston, Arrow River, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Luggett, Albert Town, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairi, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrow River, Edwards's, Gibbston, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Albert Town, Luggett, and Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE.
Open for the transaction of Money Order and Savings Bank business daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office is open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 to 10.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m., New Zealand mean time.

J. REKKE, Postmaster.

AUSTRALIAN LETTERS.

From and after this date, the postage on letters for the whole of the Australian Colonies (except Western Australia) will be as follows:—Not exceeding half an ounce, 3d; not exceeding one ounce, 6d; not exceeding one ounce and a half, 9d; and so on, increasing 3d for every half-ounce. An alteration is also made in the progression of rates of postage on letters for the Colony of New Zealand, United Kingdom, and all the British Colonies and Possessions, which will in future be as follows:—Not exceeding half an ounce, one rate; not exceeding one ounce, two rates; not exceeding one and a half ounce, three rates; and so on, for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce, increasing one rate. Postage rates for the United Kingdom remain as before, with the exception as to the progression.

ARCH. BARR, Chief-Postmaster.

COMMERCIAL.

ANGUS OFFICE,
Tuesday afternoon.

Business during the past week has scarcely maintained its usual average.

Stocks are well supplied with goods of all kinds.

The late rain will no doubt have a tendency to slightly increase business, a number of miners being almost idle for want of water.

Our quotations are as follow:—

Flour (Robertson & Hallenstein's).—£16 to £17 10s per ton.
Pollard, do. do., £12 per ton.
Bran, do. do., £9 per ton.
Oats.—5s per bushel.
Wheat.—7s 6d per bushel.
Chaff.—£8 per ton.
Hay.—£10 " "
Straw.—£7 " "
Potatoes.—£12 " "
Bread.—1s per 4lb loaf.
Butter.—2s per lb.
Cheese.—1s 6d " "
Bacon.—1s 6d " "
Ham.—1s 8d " "
Eggs.—2s per dozen.
Kerosene.—4s 6d per gallon.
Candles.—1s 3d per lb.
Mutton.—4d to 6d
Beef.—7d and 8d
Lignite, 35s per ton.
Firewood (scrub), £4 per load.
Cartage from Dunedin.—£8 10

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st March, at Cromwell, by the Rev. Father Nolan, NIEL PAYTON, of Wakefield, to SUSAN STEPHENS, of the same place.

On the 12th inst., at Cromwell, by the Rev. Mr Drake, Mr WILLIAM WILLIAMS MASTERS, of the Nevis, to Miss BARBARA WISHART, daughter of Mr James Wishart, of Angustown, South Australia.

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

We are reluctantly obliged to hold over till next week our leading article, Queenstown correspondent's letter, a budget of mining and general news from Bendigo Gully, and three or four communications from casual correspondents.

The English mails via Suez leave Dunedin about the 13th inst., and those via California on about the 27th inst.

Thatcher, the inimitable, who has lately been amusing crowded houses in Dunedin and several of the provincial towns, with his pungent local songs, appears in Kidd's Hall to-night, and to-morrow (Thursday). Cromwell will be a fertile field for the display of his powers, and our "two Mayors" and the belligerent Councillors will no doubt come in for the lion's share of his attention. Mr J. Small (the "Unfortunate Man"), Mr Daniels, a baritone singer, and Mr Sykes, pianist, accompany Mr Thatcher.

Early on Monday morning the residents on the Camp hill were startled by a tremendous crashing noise, which awakened them out of pleasant dreams, and on rushing to their doors, en deshabille, to ascertain the cause, they found that several immense masses of rock, each many tons in weight, had become detached from the hill-side on the opposite bank of the Molyneux, and were rolling down to the river. It is a wonder that these huge rocks, many of which seem to be very insecurely fixed on the mountain sides, do not more frequently become detached and astonish "the natives" with the crashing noise of their fall.

We remind our readers that the sale of the Cromwell coal-pit, with the whole of the working-gear, takes place to-morrow, Mr Barry being the auctioneer. The coal-pit is a valuable property, and for a man with a little capital would no doubt prove a good speculation.

From the report of the interview between the deputation appointed by the Clutha Presbytery and the Cromwell Church Committee, which we publish in this issue, our readers will perceive that there is a probability of Church matters in this district being placed on a satisfactory footing. The deputation stated that the Synod was quite willing to associate the Cromwell congregation with the Church, and to place it on the same footing as other Presbyterian congregations in the Province, and also that the Synod was quite agreeable, if the congregation so desired it, to employ Mr Drake as at present. Although the strict rules of the Church prevented the admission of Mr Drake as a regular member of the Synod, in consequence of his not having passed through the regular curriculum so strictly enjoined by the Presbyterian Church, yet that did not prevent him being employed by the Synod as supplying minister. The only disadvantage, then (if disadvantage it is), that the congregation will be placed under, is the fact that Mr Drake will not hold a seat as a member of the Synod. The congregation will be entitled to the usual grant for a minister's residence, and receive the other benefits attached to its association with the Presbytery of the bounds.

Alfred and party, the sluicers at Bendigo Gully against whom an order to desist from ground-slucing was recently issued by the Warden's Court, have commenced operations in their claim on a different system. In consequence of having no method of clearing away the fallen-in ground which obstructs their entrance to the drives in the auriferous spur they are working, they have commenced a tunnel at the point where the ground is solid, and by this means intend to work their way in to the drives which they previously made at the foot of their deep shaft. Although this is a work that will take them some time to execute, they have energetically set to work to secure its accomplishment, and we trust that they will eventually be well rewarded for their labor.

A public meeting of ratepayers and others, convened on requisition by Mr G. W. Goodger, Mayor of Cromwell, was held in the Town-hall on Wednesday evening last. The Mayor occupied the chair, and stated that the object for which he had called the meeting was "to consider the present unsatisfactory state of municipal affairs." Mr Barry then addressed the ratepayers, urging that they should either break up the municipality altogether, or get the Mayor and Councillors to work together as other incorporated towns. He moved the following resolution, which was read to the meeting by his secretary:—"That the course entered upon by Councillors Whetter, Burres, and Dagg in seeking to have the minutes confirmed, is the sole cause of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs; that these gentlemen be requested to refrain from insisting upon the course they propose, or otherwise be requested to resign." Mr Lindsay seconded the motion, and it was understood to be carried. Messrs Dagg and Burres defended the action taken by themselves and Mr Whetter. Mr Kelly moved—"That the meeting is of opinion that the motion brought forward by Councillor Burres in the Municipal Council, to adopt the minutes of a Council declared by decree of the Supreme Court to have been acting illegally, is ultra vires of the Council inasmuch as it proposes to intermit with Corporation funds in a manner never contemplated by the Ordinance." The motion was seconded by Mr Connellan, and was declared carried. Mr Kelly charged the "assumed" Council with having granted to a section of the Press (which he did not specify) a lease of thirty feet of municipal reserve as an inducement to "hound down their opponents." Mr Marsh proposed the new resolution, which ran thus:—"That this meeting views with alarm the state of feeling existing in the Municipal Council, and is strongly of opinion that it is necessary for the welfare of the Corporation that a decided expression of public opinion should be recorded by the ratepayers." Seconded by Mr Dagg, and agreed to. Mr Dagg said he had proposed at last meeting that the Mayor and Councillors should resign, but Messrs Goodger and Kelly declined to take that course. Messrs Shanly, Barry, and Lindsay objected to the ratepayers paying the costs incurred in defending Mr Whetter's claim to the Mayoralty. Mr Whetter explained the circumstances which had led to the present difficulty. With the view of bringing the present dispute to a termination, he would now make this offer. If Mr Goodger would pay his own solicitor, he (Mr Whetter) would undertake to pay all the costs incurred on the other side, and would not ask the ratepayers for a shilling. (Applause.) Mr Goodger said that if Mr Whetter had come to him in the same spirit some months ago, the proceedings in the Supreme Court would not have gone so far; but now he was inclined to let these who had brought the costs upon themselves pay them. In answer to a question by Mr Marsh, Messrs Whetter and Burres stated that if a majority of their constituents requested them to resign, they would do so without hesitation. A vote of thanks to the Mayor brought the meeting to a close.

The concert at the Arrow in aid of the Church of England Fund was a great success upwards of £30 being raised. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies of the congregation for their zealous and successful efforts in the good cause.

On Monday, the 4th inst., Mr Field sat on the Bench at Alexandra in consequence of the illness of Mr Warden Pyke, having been delegated with the power by the Warden. He disposed of several cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court, and also delivered judgment in a case in the Warden's Court.

The *Timaru Herald* of the 2nd instant states:—"Yesterday, the first day the new and reduced tariff of charges came into operation, there was a considerable increase of business done on the telegraph wires. From Dunedin the number of messages sent was about 120, the average from that town being about 50 per diem. It is to be hoped that this increase is not spasmodic, but that it will be permanent, and prove the wisdom of the Government in reducing the former heavy telegraph charges."

Ropata attacked Te Kooti in the Urewera country on the 5th inst., and defeated him, killing 19 of the enemy, and taking upwards of 300 prisoners. Hakaria, one of the Rev. Mr Volkner's murderers, is amongst the killed. Te Kooti escaped, with about 20 followers.

Another large fire took place in Christchurch on the 5th inst., five stores and hotels being burned to the ground.

The *Bruce Herald* states that a requisition is being largely signed in favour of Mr W. H. Reynolds as next Mayor of Dunedin.

A private letter received in Wellington by the last mail states that the Home Commissioners have arrived safely in London, and that they had an interview of an hour and half with Earl Granville on the 27th January.

THE ESCORT.

The following are the quantities of gold taken down to Dunedin by the last fortnightly Escort.

	ozs.	dwt.
Tuapeka	651	14
Waipori	463	0
Waitahuna	213	16
Woolshed	91	11
Queenstown	1781	17
Arrow	697	11
Cromwell	807	0
Clyde	302	0
Alexandra	416	0
Mount Ida	855	0
Teviot	367	0
Blacks	307	0
Dunstan Creek	407	0
Total	7253	9

TRIAL CRUSHINGS AT THE AURORA CO'S BATTERY.

At the meeting of shareholders held at Logantown on Thursday last, the Aurora Company at once consented to the request of several owners of surrounding claims to be allowed a trial crushing before the winter's frost curtails the water. The Company have plenty of stone of their own to put through the mill, and the shareholders deserve much praise for doing their own work to oblige the public, and enable claimholders to test the quality of their stone. The majority of them (old miners) readily understand the case of the industrious, hard-working man who has plenty of golden stone, yet, without any means of crushing, is unable to proceed with his business. So that without the red tape routine of Government, the different claims on the several lines of reef are, by the magnanimity of the Aurora Company, in a fair way of being tested immediately. The weather has also been propitious, rain having continued to fall from Friday night until the Monday morning following; and there is now sufficient water to drive the additional five stamp heads. The whole ten are now ready, and are expected to be in full play before the end of the week; so that shareholders in straitened circumstances will not be compelled to abandon their claims, as was expected, and monied speculators are likely to be foiled in dropping quietly into rich claims: for without this timely aid, what was the poor man who had spent his time and labour to do unless he sank to the position of a wages man; and then he most likely would be compelled to surrender his claim.

There is not the remotest chance of obtaining an ounce of gold from any of the reef claims on Bendigo, except through one or other of the two batteries now at work, viz, those of the Aurora and the Cromwell Company; and had it not been for the timely and generous aid of the Aurora Company, business men as well as claimholders might have felt "the pressure from without" before next spring, which is expected to bring flowers in abundance. There are also claims lower down, having altogether not more than 80 to 100 tons to crush, and as it is very difficult to fetch the stone up hill to the Aurora battery, it is to be hoped that Messrs Logan, Goodger, & Co. may defer a little to the public good and allow the stone to be crushed at their battery before winter. The prices charged by the Aurora Company are as follows:—

For crushing 10 tons or under at £2. 0s per ton	
" 10 to 20 tons " £1 15s "	
" 20 to 50 tons " £1 10s "	
" 50 to 100 tons " £1 5s "	
" 100 tons " £1 0s "	

Now that each reef is to have a trial crushing, road-making to the Aurora battery is the order of the day. Colclough and Company have already constructed a dry road from their claim, which is next to the battery. Kelly and Broadfoot have put on fresh hands to complete their dry road and to enable them quickly to grass the maximum quantity of stone (100 tons) to be put through for each claim. This being the last reef discovered, the shareholders may be considered very fortunate in having it tested so expeditiously.

CROMWELL R.M.'s COURT.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870.

(Before J. D. Feraul, Esq., J.P.)

William Chamberlain for being drunk and disorderly on Monday evening was fined 5s. or 24 hour's imprisonment.

LARCENY.

John Connor was charged by Constable Fleming with having stolen one pair of elastic side boots from the store of Mrs Weaver. The police applied for a remand for seven days, which was granted.

ALEXANDRA TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Friday evening, the 9th inst. Present—The Mayor, and Councillors Beresford, Theyers, and Calder.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Outward correspondence was read and approved.

The Town Clerk laid on the table a statement of rates collected to this date, amounting to £66 1s.

After the statement had been examined, Cr. Theyers proposed, and Cr. Beresford seconded—"That the statement be signed, and transmitted to Government for collection of subsidy of £1 to £1."—Carried.

The Town Clerk also laid on the table a statement of estimated revenue and expenditure for the year 1870-1, as prepared by the Finance Committee. It was made up as follows:—

Income.—Estimated rates	£120
Licenses, &c. &c.	5
Government subsidy	120
	£245
Expenditure.—Salaries	50
Stationery, advertising, &c.	20
Sundries	20
Public works	155
	£245

Proposed by Cr. Beresford—"That the statement be adopted, and published in the Gazette as required by Ordinance."—Seconded by Cr. Theyers, and carried.

Sundry matters were passed for payment. Cr. Theyers stated that a few loads of gravel were badly wanted at the top of the street, just above the gate permanently gravelled; as also a load or two at the crossing of the water-race near the school fence. The Town Clerk was instructed to see this work done. His terminated the business of the meeting.

DEPUTATION FROM THE PRESBYTERY OF CLUTHA.

The Cromwell Church Committee met on the evening of Thursday last, to confer with the Rev. Dr Copland, of Tuapeka, and the Rev. Mr Telford, of Teviot, who had been appointed as a deputation from the Presbytery of Clutha (under instructions from the Synod of Otago and Southland), to visit Cromwell and inquire into the working of Church affairs in the district. The members of Committee present were Messrs Mackellar, Freshaw (in the chair), Marsh, Frazer, Wright, and Reekie. The Deputation having been introduced to the Committee,

Dr Copland explained the object of their visit, and also stated that it had some reference to the relation in which the Rev. Mr Drake stood to the Synod. Two years since, application had been made to the Clutha Presbytery by the Cromwell Church Committee for ministerial supply. In accordance with that application the Rev. Mr Drake was sent to Cromwell; and some time afterwards, as his services were acceptable, an application was made for his induction as minister of the district. The Presbytery, after consideration, sent a reply to the request, stating that they were willing to make Cromwell a sanctioned charge, but that Mr Drake's footing did not admit of their taking steps for his induction. Mr Drake's position was this:—he had been received by the Synod as a minister when the Presbytery might employ, but not as a regular probationer. Since that period no communication had taken place between the Committee and the Presbytery; and as the Synod considered this an unsatisfactory state of affairs, they thought the best plan would be to send a deputation to visit the district, meet Mr Drake and the Committee, and ascertain the views of the congregation. The Extension Committee of the Synod had employed Mr Drake, but not as a regular probationer, and the Synod had not seen fit to alter his position. The practical point at issue was, Were the Committee agreeable that Mr Drake should continue to labour under the auspices of the Presbytery of Clutha, as at present? He might state that if the congregation chose to retain Mr Drake as a labourer of the Synod, they came under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of the bounds, and were entitled to the privileges enjoyed by other Presbyterian congregations in the Province—one of those privileges being the erection by the Synod of a suitable residence for their minister. He recognised the fact that the Committee had desired to have Mr Drake associated with the Synod; but the Synod was unable to place Mr Drake on that footing, owing to his not having gone through the regular course of studies required by the Church. The Deputation therefore wished to know if the congregation desired to be associated with the Presbytery of the bounds, and also if they desired to retain the services of Mr Drake. Perhaps Mr Telford would like to say something on the matter.

The Rev. Mr Telford could not say anything in addition to the observations Dr Copland had made. The district had his best wishes; and he hoped the Deputation would be able to elicit and to give information which would be for the good of the congregation and the district generally. At present he could not say anything further, but no doubt during the course of the evening he would have a few remarks to offer.

Mr Mackellar: Dr Copland, there is one question I should like to ask you. You are evidently aware of a memorial having been sent to the Synod, asking to have the district declared a sanctioned charge, and also requesting that the Rev. Mr Drake be inducted as minister. Were you aware that a letter was subsequently sent to the Synod withdrawing that memorial?

Dr Copland said that he did not recollect the letter, as he had not seen it; but he remembered that such a letter was brought before the Synod. There was some ambiguity about it. If he remembered rightly, it was to the effect that the prayer of the memorial be withdrawn; but as the memorial contained two distinct requests—one that the district be declared a sanctioned charge, and the other that the Rev. Mr Drake be inducted as minister—it was not considered advisable to deal with it. He remembered offering to telegraph about it, but it was considered unnecessary.

Mr Mackellar at that time understood that the Rev. Mr Ross (to whom the letter had been entrusted) was the proper person to apply to for information, and the most ready means of bringing any matter before the Synod, being the minister in charge of the district.

Dr Copland said that Mr Mackellar was perfectly right in his supposition. Mr Ross had, however, only been in attendance at the meeting of Synod a day or two, and had then left for Melbourne. He had handed the letter to another member of the Synod for presentation, and it was owing to the former gentleman's absence and the consequent want of information on the subject, that the matter had been left as it was.

Mr Mackellar also brought before the notice of the deputation a report of the proceedings of Synod at the time of its sitting which appeared in the Daily Times, and in which certain charges were made against the Committee. These charges were clearly shown by Dr Copland and Mr Telford to have reference to the Church Extension Committee of the Synod, and not to the Cromwell Committee at all. Dr Copland further stated that the deputation had not come to make any charges against the Committee, or to lay any blame at their door. They simply wished to know if it was the desire of the congregation to stand on the same footing with the Synod as other Presbyterian congregations, and also if it was their wish to have the services of Mr Drake as hitherto.

Mr Mackellar did not wish to be pertinacious in the matter, but he had a desire to clear the Committee from all blame in connection with the misunderstanding which had existed between the Synod and it. The letter withdrawing the memorial had been sent on the 9th of January, and to this there had been no reply. He then telegraphed to the Rev. Mr Stuart to the effect

that the Committee were anxiously awaiting the Synod's decision in the matter. To this telegram he some time afterwards received a reply from Mr Stuart, apologising for having neglected to answer it, and stating that a sub-committee had been formed to attend to the matter, and that they would communicate with the Committee without delay; but no communication from the sub-committee mentioned had ever been received.

Dr Copland admitted that the Cromwell Committee had fair grounds for feeling annoyed. The Synod had great difficulty in dealing with Mr Drake's application for admission to the Presbytery. It had been brought forward by the Presbytery of Southland without the necessary information. In the cases of application for admission by members of the Presbytery of Clutha, they generally present their credentials from other Presbyteries; but when the applying minister is of another denomination, particulars as to education, training, &c., are necessary. When Mr Drake applied for admission to the Presbytery, a sub-committee was formed to get the necessary information, and when it was found that Mr Drake did not possess the qualifications requisite for his admission as a regular minister, it was decided to employ him in giving ministerial supply to a district where a regular minister or probationer was not stationed; and in reply to the application received from Cromwell, Mr Drake was sent, a regular probationer not being then obtainable. The decision of the Synod as to Mr Drake's position was communicated to the Presbytery of his bounds, by which body the Cromwell Committee should have been supplied with the information.

Mr Mackellar continued that when Mr Drake was sent the Committee was never informed that he was not a regular probationer, and when after a considerable period of time had elapsed word came up that he was not, it might be easily imagined how annoyed they were.

Dr Copland admitted the truth of Mr Mackellar's remarks, and said it was an oversight that the Committee had not been informed of Mr Drake's position at the time of his appointment.

A long discussion ensued upon a question as to which district Morven Hills Station is in, Mr Drake having visited it from the commencement of his ministry, while it had also been claimed at different times by the Rev. Mr Connor and by Mr Thompson (a probationer) as their district. Dr Copland said that both Cromwell and the district which Mr Thompson supplied were new districts, and that therefore it could not be positively asserted which it was in.

Mr Freshaw also spoke at some length, referring to the unanimous feeling that existed from the first among the Cromwell, Bannockburn, and Gorge people for the establishment of Mr Drake among them, and to the great reason the Committee had for feeling nettled at the apparent want of courtesy and consideration shown them by the Synod. He also referred to the interference by the Rev. Mr Connor with a portion of Mr Drake's district, to the neglect of duty which had been exhibited by the minister of the Dunstan district in his relations with the Cromwell Committee, and to other matters which had been brought before the deputation.

Dr Copland again entered into explanations touching the question as to which district Morven Hills Station belonged, and explained that it was no doubt on account of the bounds of Mr Drake's and Mr Connor's districts (which were both new) not being defined that the clashing arose. He must frankly say that, so far as he could see, he considered the Committee here were justified in thinking they were treated in a somewhat curious manner. He was sorry so much trouble and annoyance had occurred. Had Mr Ross explained in his note of the 30th June that Mr Drake would not be a regular probationer, the unpleasantness would not have arisen; but Mr Ross was then quite new to the colony, and, being so, had omitted to state the facts.

Mr Telford said that he, as well as Dr Copland, could see from the correspondence that there had been irregularities, and he certainly sympathised with the Committee with regard to their feelings in the matter.

Some further conversation ensued, when Mr Frazer said he should like to know something definite as to Mr Drake's present position, and as to whether he could be retained if the congregation was associated with the Presbytery.

Dr Copland, in reply to Mr Frazer, said that if the congregation wished it, Mr Drake would still be kept in his present position. He would be kept as minister supplying the Presbyterian congregation, that is, in the event of the congregation coming under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of the bounds, and he would then have authority to dispense all the ordinances of the Church, including the Lord's Supper. He would fulfil all the duties of a minister, and his position would be only different from that of other ministers in that he would not be a member of Synod. The difference in his position would affect him personally, and practically would not make any difference to the congregation.

Mr Frazer would like to know definitely why Mr Drake could not be admitted to the Presbytery as a regular minister.

Dr Copland, in answer to the last question, said that the reason was one of two things, or perhaps both of them. In the first place no documents had been sent when Mr Drake applied for admission giving the requisite information as to his qualifications; and in the second place there had been no information as to what his training had been. Either the sub-committee appointed for the purpose had not got the information, or having got it, whatever his ministerial abilities were had found that he had not gone through the training so rigidly exacted by the Church prior to the admission of a minister into the Synod.

After some further talk on minor matters, Mr Frazer proposed a vote of thanks to the deputation for their attention to explanations given by members of the Committee during the evening, and said that no doubt some decision in the matter would without further delay be arrived at by the Committee and forwarded to the deputation. This was seconded by Mr Marsh, and carried unanimously.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

In an article on the development of our quartz reefs which appeared in this journal some few weeks back, we advocated the formation of companies under the Limited Liability Act; and we are pleased to notice that a start has been made in this direction by the shareholders in the claim situated on the Aurora line of reef at Bendigo, known as the Victoria. They held under mining lease, for a term of fifteen years, a little over sixteen acres of ground, and along the whole extent of the claim the reef has been traced to a depth of between forty and fifty feet. About twenty tons of the stone have been raised from the claim, and in the prospectus of the proposed company it is stated that gold is visible in the stone. With these facts before the public, it is only reasonable to hope that the shareholders in the claim will have no difficulty in floating the company. The capital will be £8000, in 800 shares of £10 each, and of these 600 are retained by the present shareholders, and the remaining 200 offered to the public. If this effort on the part of the shareholders in the Victoria claim to get machinery on the ground proves successful, it will result in the formation of many other companies, and by next spring we shall probably see many batteries at work on our reefs, the business of the district as a consequence largely augmented, and matters at Bendigo in the brightest possible state. There can be no question whatever of the great richness of the stone in several claims we could mention, and we are perfectly certain that the present shareholders in those claims would only be consulting their own interests by ending this "waiting for a crushing" system, and placing their claims under the operation of the Limited Liability Act by the formation of the necessary companies. They would then be enabled to get machinery on the ground without delay, and would altogether be in a more satisfactory position than they are at present. We again express a hope that the proposed Victoria Quartz Mining Company will be successfully launched, and that it will be the means of many other claims at Bendigo being at no distant date profitably worked in a similar manner.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—Believing your columns are open to all classes of the community, I avail myself of the privilege to complain of facts which appear to me to possess all the attributes of injustice.

I always understood that the Banks in this colony had provided, by rules and regulations, that their agents should be debarred from speculating or becoming shareholders in any gold-mining claim in their respective districts: (such is the case with the Bank of New South Wales.) Now I find that the chief agent of our bank at Alexandra has had his name registered as a shareholder in six different Gold Mining and Water Race Companies in the Dunstan district.

By their position, the agents of banks on the gold-fields possess knowledge of all rich golden claims, the exact quantity of gold produced every week, and, by a simple subtraction of weekly wages, the net profits (approximately) of every company that deal with them. And as dissensions frequently arise amongst companies of miners, and dissolutions of partnership take place, we find that some bank agent is ready to step in at the sale which follows, with some good friend, and purchase the claim, the richness of which he is well aware of by the secret transactions of the bank; and thus the real working miner is kept out of it. Such was the case not very long ago, when a claim was sold by order of the Alexandra Warden's Court.

While the population of miners at Alexandra has not been less during the last five months than it was during the corresponding months of last year, strange to say the escort returns from Alexandra have shown a considerable decrease; while, on the other hand, the escort returns from Clyde for the same period show a considerable increase, although the latter place does not possess one fifth of the mining population of Alexandra.

If the agents at the banks on the gold-fields are to be allowed to have the monopoly of the gold mining claims, the sooner such institutions are abolished, the better for the country.—I am, &c.,

A BONA FIDE MINER.

Alexandra, April 9, 1870.

LOGAN VERSUS ALLDREAD & PARTY.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—The numerous readers of your valuable paper in this neighbourhood are indebted to you for the very complete report of the above case which you gave in your last issue. It has been read with attention by many, as the case is one which has been looked upon with great interest by the miners here. I do not wish to offer any opinion as to the legality or otherwise of the decision given by the Warlen, and in reference to the amount of damages awarded by the assessors, I must say that they, if anything, were in the defendants' favour; but I think that it is a very hard case, and one for which some remedy might have been found without compelling them to discontinue their sluicing operations entirely. They are hard-working men, and have worked at their claim for some months without as yet getting any return. They paid a high price for the ground, and rented water from the Aurora Company for the purpose of working it; they have spent a considerable sum of money on the claim; from the published evidence they clearly offered to do all in their power to secure the claimants from damage arising from their

workings; and now they are compelled to discontinue, when they were in a fair way at length obtaining what promised to be a remunerative return for their labour and capital. And be it remembered that the surplus ground which the defendants wish to clear away would not now take more than sixteen days' sluicing. They would then be enabled to reach the lead, and obtain access to the numerous drives at the bottom of the deep elastics which have been sunk on the spur. They have thoroughly tested the ground by means of these drives, and know almost exactly to what extent the ground will pay them. Trusting that some method which will enable Mr Logan and Alldread and party to work in harmony will yet be arranged between them, I am, &c.,

Mt. Benlito, April 9th, 1870.

ST. BATHANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

True to its character as a month of storms, March dawned upon us with violent gusts of wind and threatening sky, but without damage to property, so far as I could learn, for experience has taught us how to prepare ourselves against such contingencies: "Lying roofs and shattered houses are things of the past." The only precautions necessary at the present day are to keep our doors and windows closed, and ourselves inside, until the fury of the terrific gales that North Otago is subject to is spent. The storms have been succeeded by three weeks of mild summer weather, occasionally alternated by slight frosts after sundown, the month closing with a fall of snow, to warn us of approaching winter.

There has been no exodus of population since I last wrote to you, but we received an addition to our numbers by the arrival of the Rev. E. Royce, who intends to become a resident among us. I observe in the Greytown papers that his departure from the West Coast was very much regretted by a large circle of friends of all creeds, to whom, by his amiable conduct, he was much endeared. The Rev. Mr Burdett, Wesleyan minister of Naseby, has also visited us lately, and, remaining over one Sunday, preached twice to attentive congregations. While speaking of clergymen, I must not forget to mention that the Revs. E. Nolan, of Hawthorn, Victoria, and Maloney, of Dunedin, have both remained a short time among us; the latter delivering a lecture on "Ireland: past, present, and future."

During the past week, our little corner has been unusually lively with entertainments given by professional and amateur performers. Monsieur Fleury est un virtuose le plus brillant que j'aie jamais vu. Mrs Drummond performed the different parts most successfully under the trying circumstances of a small stage and a closely confined room; and Mr Millum charmed the audience by his truly brilliant execution on the piano.

The Total Abstinence Society have inaugurated a series of readings, and, judging by their successful debut, I doubt not their continuance through the winter. Readings and entertainments of this kind are both profitable and amusing, and deserve great encouragement when we remember that the fruits are devoted to the purchase of books to be lent out to the members of the Society.

Strangers to the gold-fields of Australasia, I have no doubt, associate with the name of miner a class of men who are able-bodied but untaught and illiterate, perpetually dirtily dressed in coarse clothes, whose only occupation beyond picking and shovelling is smoking and playing cards; but the initiated are aware that we have amongst us an equal portion of intelligent, well-educated men, who are worthy, with their abilities, to take the highest position in the colony. Not only are there men of the different professions amongst the miners, but a sprinkling of nobleman's sons, University men, Eton, Rugby, and Harrow boys, who, without means to support the position they are entitled to by birthright, prefer the obscure life of a miner to the miserable existence of living on one's friends. Kid-gloves men of the Guards astonished Great Britain by their pluck and endurance in the Crimea; and there is many a one of the same genus fighting against hardship and poverty in Australia and New Zealand. Perhaps some day they will emerge from their obscurity and assist not only to rule the colony, but to secure the rights (settlement) of those with whom they have been associated in less fortunate circumstances.

As winter is fast approaching, I hope this paragraph will catch the eye of Mr Simpson (your friend Engineer). The approaches to the Manuharika on the Hill's Creek and St. Bathans' road are in a shocking state. The south approach has been entirely washed away, making the descent into the river for all vehicles most perilous. The entrance to the township also requires altering, as the sliding will be very dangerous in wet weather; and not very long ago, at the very spot I refer to, a dog-cart was capsized, throwing violently to the ground four or five people, all being more or less injured by the accident. While speaking about roads, I am reminded that although St. Bathans has been a township and a prosperous, thriving place for six years past, scarcely a thought has been given to those who died here. It is a disgrace to this community to see the scattered, unsheltered graves, and more especially disgraceful if it is true the Government have made a grant of £30 towards enclosing a cemetery. I do hope a piece of ground will be surveyed and enclosed before another winter sets in, and the graves covering the remains of our old mates will henceforth be secure from the molestations of cattle, horses, pigs, and goats.

A farmer in this neighbourhood suggested the other day that the hon. member for this district should represent to the Provincial Council that wild ducks have been so well protected by the Government (the penalty for their destruction during the close season being so severe) that their numbers have increased until they have become a pest—ruthlessly destroying crops in their search for food. My friend advises that the open season shall be enlarged one month each year, or that sportsmen shall have one jubilee year, so as to reduce, if possible, the duck tribe to reasonable numbers.

I see an advertisement in the CROMWELL ARGUS stating that the Post-office Savings Bank will give its customers five per cent. for their deposits under £100. I am under the impression that the highest given for any sum is only four per cent.

Last week a cart named George Tyree had his leg broken by the kick of a horse. The poor fellow had to be conveyed 45 miles in a cart with his broken leg. He is now in the Dunstan Hospital, and I fear he is doing well.

The Rev. Dr Copland (of Lawrence) preached in the School-house, Cromwell, on Sunday morning last, at three o'clock, and at Alexandra at seven in the evening. The Rev. Mr Telford conducted divine service and preached at Cromwell on the eveing.

Alexandra

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

J. H. MASON, PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling, and Loose Boxes.

One of Alcock and Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

A. JACK'S

CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes, Coach-house, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

Kawarau Gorge

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.NICHOLAS CAMPION,
Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

SLICER'S ARMS HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.JOHN WRIGHTSON,
Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE,
(On the Main Road to Queenstown).

THOMAS HERON, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Miscellaneous.



By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, His Excellency the Governor, and the Volunteers.

F. BEISSEL, Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

Rattray-street, Dunedin.

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths, &c., always ready.
Ladies' Hair dressed any style or fashion. A private room for ladies. 21-46UNION HOTEL,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.E. LYONS, PROPRIETOR,
(Late of the Masonic Dining Rooms, Princes-street).

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables. 21-72

COAL CREEK HOTEL,
HALF WAY BETWEEN
CROMWELL AND LAWRENCE.

The above hotel possesses excellent accommodation for travellers, who may rely upon receiving every attention. The house is situated on the main road from Tuapeka to Cromwell, and affords a convenient stopping-place for horsemen and passengers by coach.

The Dunstan and Tuapeka Mail Coach passes the door twice a-week, and the daily increasing traffic sufficiently proves that this road is recognised as the best route from Dunedin to the Northern Gold-Fields.

GENERAL STORE. DISTRICT POST-OFFICE.

N.B.—First-class Stabling. Horses for hire. Paddock accommodation.

R. AYLING,

Proprietor.

21-72

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE,
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis).

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Groceries and Household Requisites
Of all descriptions kept in stock.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK

HOTEL AND STORE,

BANNOCKBURN.

On the main road to the Nevis, 4½ miles from Cromwell.

J. Halliday, Proprietor.

An experienced Baker kept on the premises.

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the best quality.

Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

District Post Office.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING FOR A MARRIED MAN WITH A FAMILY.

The Bannockburn Hotel & Store,

Situated on the

Main Line of Road between Cromwell and the Nevis.

And within Three Miles of Cromwell.

THE HOUSE, which is substantially

built of wood and iron, contains four Bed-rooms, one Large Dining-room, two Sitting-rooms, Bar,

Store, Bakery, Butchery, &c. &c.; together with ONE ACRE OF GROUND, fenced in and under cultivation, a Well-stocked GARDEN, Cow-yard,

Piggery, and other out-houses.

The Business Connection of the premises, both as an Hotel, General Store, Butchery, and Bakery, is extensive; and it is only relinquished by the present proprietor in consequence of his being desirous of retiring from business.

The district is a rising one, and situated as the premises are—in the vicinity of the Carrick Range Reefs—a more desirable opening is seldom to be met with.

Stock to be taken at a Valuation.

For further particulars, apply to MATTHEWS and FENWICK, Argus office, or to

JOHN RICHARDS,

On the premises.

Bannockburn

GLADSTONE COAL WORKS,
BANNOCKBURN AND ADAMS'S GULLY.

The undersigned beg to intimate that they continue to supply COAL of the very best quality at 32s. per ton, delivered in Cromwell or at Kawarau Gorge.

From the Pit in Adams's Gully, Coal of exceedingly good quality is now being supplied to residents at Bannockburn, at moderate prices.

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Proprietors.STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

Miscellaneous.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietor of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell
QueenstownArrowtown
Melbourne.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding districts to our

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assorted with every requirement.

Drapery. { The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, (carefully selected by our Mr Hallenstein), comprising:

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpaca, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, &c. Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirts, gowns, jackets, &c. Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds. Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields. Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c. A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketering; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department. { Men's Suits, Paget and Leopold, Stanley, &c. and knickerbocker Trousers and vests, all kinds. Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin. Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jeans. Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton. Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds. Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes. Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers. Monkey jackets and pilot coats. All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes { A splendid assortment, consisting of: Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather. Slippers—canvass, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet. Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half Wellington, and riding boots. Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne. Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets { In tapestry, felt, all-wool kiddy-minster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Miscellaneous

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Largest Stock of Goods in the Colony.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and the Public.

N. SALOMON begs to inform the Inhabitants of Dunedin and Up-country Districts that he has taken those centrally-situated PREMISES in STEINHOFF BUILDINGS, (opposite the Custom-House, Princes-street, DUNEDIN), at present occupied by Mr R. K. Murray. Mr Salomon will take possession on 1st April, and previous to removing, he intends offering the whole of his large and well-assorted STOCK at almost COST PRICE. It consists of:

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver hunting and open-faced English and Geneva Watches, by the best manufacturers. Colonial and English gold and silver Chains and Alberts, of the newest patterns. A large and choice assortment of English and Colonial Jewellery, set with diamonds and other precious stones. A large assortment of Silver and Electro-plated Goods. A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' sterling silver and electro-plated Dressing Cases. A handsome stock of sterling Silver Cups, suitable for race, yachting, rifle, or artillery prizes. Sterling silver and electro-plated Inkstands, in great variety. Telescopes; Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses. English and French Clocks, from best makers. Musical Boxes, with all the latest improvements. A very choice assortment of Goods suitable for Presentations, &c., &c.; and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to particularise.

All articles will in future be marked in plain figures, so that Visitors may judge for themselves of the cheap rate at which goods are being sold.

Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at the lowest possible rates.

First-class Workmen kept on the premises.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Note the address:

N. SALOMON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH,
(Next the Bank of New Zealand),
Princes-street, Dunedin.

EAST TAIRI HOTEL

EAST TAIRI.

R. FENWICK, PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

Stopping Place of Cobb and Co.'s Coaches

Holloway's Medicines

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID

BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Loss of Appetite—Loss of Strength—Loss of Health.

The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately restore all the vital functions, the appetite is renewed, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated, with certainty of restored health; fresh air and little exercise are necessary to bring about permanent state of things. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to astonish who take them. By their extraordinary virtue they have attained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

Head, Heart, Lungs, and Stomach.

Look to the regularity of the functions of the foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the mainspring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which the famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

Female Disorders.

No medicine can be so infallibly relied on for overcoming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week, as a safeguard against dropsy, headaches, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.

Sick Headache, Indigestion or Foul Stomach, and Disordered Liver.

In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once set right by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

Disorders incidental to Children.

The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill reduced to a powder, and put in a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills, will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stomach and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Veneral affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-ache	
Indigestion	

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

CROMWELL POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The following are the regulations regarding the management of the above-named institution, and which are also applicable to all the other Post-office Savings Banks in the Colony:—

1. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum is given on sums less than £200; at 4 per cent. on sums over £200 and not exceeding £500; and in the same proportion for any shorter time on every complete £1 deposited. No interest is allowed on more than £500.
2. Depositors in Post-office Savings Banks have direct Government Security for the prompt repayment of their money.
3. A depositor in any Post-office Bank can continue his deposits at any other, and can withdraw his money at that most convenient to him.
4. The strictest secrecy is observed with respect to the names of the depositors, and amounts of their deposits.
5. Married women may deposit money in Post-office Savings Banks, and money so deposited will be repaid to the depositor, unless her husband gives notice, in writing, of marriage, and claims payment of deposits.
6. Money may be deposited by or on behalf of minors. Depositors over seven years of age are treated as persons of full age, but minors under seven years of age cannot withdraw their deposits until they have reached the age of seven.
7. Applications to the chief office in each Province on the business of Post-office Savings Banks and the replies sent thereto, are free from charge or postage.

"Beautiful Snow."

In the early part of the American war, one dark Saturday morning in the dead of winter, there died at the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, a young woman over whose head only two and twenty summers had passed. She had once been possessed of an enviable share of beauty—and sought for the charms of her face—but, alas, she fell. Once the pride of respectable parentage, her first wrong step was the small beginning of the "same old story" again, which has been the only life history of thousands.

Amongst her personal effects was found in manuscript, "Beautiful Snow," which was immediately carried to Mr. Enos B. Reed; a person of culture and literary tastes, who was at that time the editor of the *National Union*. In the columns of the paper, on the morning of the day following the girl's death, the poem appeared in print for the first time. When the paper containing the poem came out on Monday morning, the body of the victim had not yet received burial. The attention of Thomas Buchanan Read, one of the finest American poets, was soon directed to the newly-published lines; he was so taken with their stirring pathos, that he immediately followed the corpse to its final resting place. Such are the plain facts concerning her whose "Beautiful Snow" will long be regarded as one of the brightest gems of American literature.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and the earth below;
Over the housetops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,

Flirting,
Skimming along.
Beautiful snow! it can do no wrong;
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in frolicsome freak—
Beautiful snow from heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow—
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go,
Whirling about in maddening fun,
Chasing,
Laughing,

Hurrying by;
It lights up the face, and it sparkles the eye;
And the dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals as they eddy around:
The town is alive, and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow.

How wild the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humour and song;
How the glad sleighs, like meteors, flash by,
Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye;
Ringing,

Swinging,
Dashing, they go
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow, so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled and cracked by thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fall like the snow-flakes from heaven to hell,
Fall to be trampled like filth in the street,
Fall to be scoffed, to be spit on, and beat;
Pleading,

Cursing,
Dreading to die;
Selling my soul to whoever would buy;
Feeling in shame for a morsel of bread;
Eating the living and fearing the dead.
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like a crystal, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—
Father,
Mother,

Sister, all
And myself, I have lost by my fall.
The wretched wretch that goes shivering by
Will make a wide sweep, lest I wander too nigh;
For all that's on or about me, I know,
There is nothing that's pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that the beautiful snow
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!
How strange it should be, when the night comes
again,
The snow and the ice struck my desperate brain!

Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone;
How wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan;
To be heard in the streets of the crazy town,
To be mad in the joy of the snow coming down,
To be and die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

Helpless, and foul as the trampled snow,
Sinner, despair not! Christ stoopeth low
To rescue the soul that is lost in sin,
And raise it to life and enjoyment again:
Grieving,

Bleeding,
Dying for thee,
The crucifix hung on the cursed tree!
In accents of mercy hang soft on thine ear,
Is there mercy for me? Will he heed my
weak prayer?

God! in the stream that for sinners did flow,
Wash me, and I shall be purer than snow!

The Son of a Prince a Day-Boarder.

Prince Napoleon, it seems, has resolved to give his son a Spartan citizen's education. The boy, who is just seven years of age, has been sent as a day boarder to a school in Paris. His father gave orders that his son should be called simply "Victor," and as a recompense for good conduct, "Napoleon Victor." His work is from eight o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, with two hours' recreation. His mother, the Princess Alice, who is extremely popular in Paris, accompanied her son to school on the first evening, and entrusted, with many recommendations, an extra pair of shoes to the porter, in case of her boy coming in from the playground with wet feet. The young prince's luncheon was to have consisted of bread; but on the master's representation that all the other boys were allowed to have a steak, the stern father relaxed so far as to allow his son to enjoy the same indulgence.

A Pasha and His Harem.

The most illustrious and important of the passengers on board the *Minich* (writes a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) is a pasha, who is escorting his harem from Constantinople to Alexandria. Of the eight saloons, the doors of which open upon narrow cabin, six are occupied by the pasha and his family—or, to speak more accurately, his families, for they are many. The Irishman, when he was carried in a sedan chair with no bottom to it, remarked that but for the honor of the thing he might as well have walked. I might almost say that, though I have the privilege of a berth in a separate saloon, I might as well, but for the honour of the thing, have been an inmate of the pasha's harem. As I sit in the cabin writing, the door of each of the various saloons opens in turn, and, with the utmost wish not to see, I cannot help becoming acquainted with the most intimate details of the inner life of the seraglio. In every pantomime there is a stock scene in which a house is shown upon the stage with any number of doors in the facade, and as fast as one shuts another opens. I often fancy that I am the solitary spectator of a pantomime in which clown and columbine, harlequin and pantaloon, have attired themselves *a la Turque* for my special entertainment. The *dramatis personæ*, as far as I have been able to grasp the plot of the play are as follows:—

The chief actor, manager, and director is the pasha himself. I don't think I ever saw a man so fat for his height, or so short in stature for his girth. When he is *en dishabille*, he looks for all the world like one of the Chinese mandarin figures which are placed upon chimney pieces, and not perpetually. Attired in a chintz bedgown, festooned round his waist—or what was once his waist—with a red sash, the lower half of his round figure is twice the bulk of his upper. When in full attire, he wears a green robe lined with fur, a green turban, and a diamond ring with a stone so large that I cannot but doubt its genuineness. His face would be handsome if it were not so distended with fat; his eyes are bright, his skin white; and I should question whether, unwieldy as he is, he is much over forty. He looks intelligent, and as good-humored as a man well can be who lives a quiet life and is worried all day long by any number of wives. They tell me on the boat that he has four legitimate spouses; but, beside them, what with concubines, slaves, and servants, he has at least a dozen women who have a vested right to his attention. The four wives—the lawful ones, I mean—are of various ages. There is an old wrinkled beldame, who has a cracked voice and a terrible tongue, and who spends her time trotting about with her veil all awry over her face, chattering perpetually, and scolding everybody she comes across. The second wife is a woman well on towards forty, with a face already assuming the nut-cracker shape, and with a sharp, sour look, which years are sure to develop. Wife number three is a dark, sallow brunette, with bold flashing eyes, and the look of a woman able to hold her own in any position in which she may be placed: while the better half—or better eighth, I suppose I should say—number four, is a young, sprightly, dark-eyed dunsel of nineteen or twenty, who wears lavender kid gloves with four buttons, and has a white silk parasol lined with black lace, and a veil so tightly bound round her straw sailor hat that you might take her for a European lady. Each of these four dames has her own separate suite of servants, and most of them have children and nurses, although to whom the families belong I have not been able to discover. There are two pretty fair children—a boy and a girl—of whom the pasha is extremely fond. He is always feeding them with cakes, sweets, and fruit, and they have their abode in the largest saloon, where there is also a baby in arms. But, besides, there is a little dark boy, somewhat older, to whom nobody pays much attention, and who is more or less in everybody's way, and who evinces a disposition to be friendly with the Ghour which is not to be observed in more favoured playmates. It is very easy to guess that he is the Ishmael of the household, though who is the Hagar I cannot tell. It may be the pretty soft-eyed woman I sometimes catch a glimpse of peeping through the chinks of the doorway, and who, for some reason or other, never appears on deck. But this is surmise only. There are any number of female servants—one of them being a tall negress, dressed in white; the others are the women who are perpetually trotting from one saloon to another, and whose features can scarcely be seen under their blue cotton shawls, which they keep close folded over their faces. The service between the harem and the outer world is conducted by three body servants. The highest in dignity is a black eunuch—very tall, and hideously ugly, with protruding under jaw, a nose flattened by his face, and immense blubber lips, who spends his time perpetually in one saloon or another, but only waits upon the ladies, in the way of bringing food or lighting their pipes, as a matter of favour and condescension. Next in rank comes a good-looking young fellow, with a trim moustache, who acts as a sort of major-domo and valet to the pasha, who is on the best of terms with the ladies,

and is always talking with them through the doors, and fetching and carrying for them, though he never enters the saloons—at least, when anybody is looking. And last, not least, there is a wretched little scrub, of any age between ten and twenty, a sort of Turkish "Smike," who acts as nursemaid to all the children, is bullied by the nurses, cuffed by the eunuch, and run off his legs by everybody, till I wonder sometimes that he does not make a hole in the water, and betake himself to a better world. Possibly on shore his life is not so hard as it is on board ship, where all his mistresses are cross, bored, and out of temper. I hope so, at any rate, for the credit of human nature. But, even with the assistance of his male attendants, the life of the pasha is by no means an easy one. There is always something going wrong in some one of the cabins, and the podgy little man has to puff down from the deck scores of times during the day to set things right below stairs. The steward tells me that during all his voyages in the Levant he has never travelled with a party of Turkish ladies who were quiet or well behaved. Rely upon it, the days are not always halcyon days even for a pasha of many tails. All through the morning the cabin is in a state of perpetual worry and confusion. Some article of toilet is wanted, or an excursion has to be made to somebody else's cabin, or the pipe has gone out, or the beds have to be made, or the contents of the water-jug is exhausted, or the breakfast has not appeared in due order, or the children are crying; and for one cause or another there is a perpetual rapping at the doors, a jibbering and rustling all the midday hours. There is an end to everything, even to a scolding woman's tongue; towards midday, when the heat is stifling, there is a sort of siesta on board the boat; and when the noonday sleep is over, the pasha quits the saloon where the chief wives are assembled, and comes forth in the glory of his green robes and turban, has his narghile brought up on deck, and smokes placidly. Then after a little time the ladies of the harem come up, escorted by servants, laden with folds and shawls; and, after much arranging and re-arranging of pillows and cushions, they, too, seat themselves apart in a sort of circle, within the range of the pasha's eyes, and smoke cigarettes, or even chibouks, and drink coffee, and use their eyes freely.

A Wonderful Calculator.

John Alexander, post-runner between Nairn and Cawdor, Scotland, has proved himself to be one the most astonishing mental calculators, perhaps, in the kingdom. As a specimen of his powers he gave the correct answers to the five following questions in less than a minute:—"Two chests tea, each 80lbs, at 3s 6d; twelve bars brown soap, each 3½lbs, at 4½d; 17 bars white soap, each 4lbs, at 5½d; three bags sago, each 27½lbs, at 4½d; and seven bags barley, each 19½lbs, at 1½d." He answered the following questions correctly without noting down a single figure:—"Find the amount of £5 10 from March 1 to January 9, both days inclusive, at 4½ per cent.?" Answer: £519 19s 1½d—66-73rd." He was asked how many letters there would be in a year's file of a daily newspaper of eight pages, each page containing seven columns, each column 190 lines, and each line 42 letters? The answer, 139,837,440, was given in a few seconds.

Fatal Railway Collision in Perthshire.

It would appear from the particulars which have been collected, that the train which left Glasgow on the 31st December about half-past six o'clock had several detentions between Glasgow and Forgan-denny, at which place it arrived three hours behind time. A stand of a few minutes was here made, and it is alleged by the passengers that the danger signal was not put up to guard the carriages. While the train was standing at Forgan-denny the limited mail from the south came up and ran into the rear part of it, driving four carriages right on the top of each other, and smashing them to atoms. Two passengers were killed. One of these is a young man named Doig, a carpenter, living in Dundee. The other man's name has not been ascertained. Many persons have been injured, amongst them being several women and two children, whose legs were broken. One woman had her face completely split open. All the dead and injured were brought to Perth and placed in the refreshment rooms. It was a work of the greatest difficulty to extricate the passengers—some of the carriages having to be smashed before their living freight could be released. One poor fellow, suffering greatly, repeatedly implored that he might be killed while the exertions to rescue him were being made. Mr Robert Gray, a young gentleman from Glasgow, impatient at the delay caused by the repair of the couplings, walked out on the platform, and saw the mail train approaching. Suspecting there would be an accident, he had just time to pull his brother out of the centre carriage and rush back from the train, when the collision took place. The centre carriage was the one on which the rear carriages were piled, and in it most of the passengers were injured. The two men were killed in the carriage next this one.

Coolie Slavery in the Pacific.

(Australasian.)

In the last number of the *Australasian* we described the mutiny and suicide of upwards of 200 coolies. Since then, intelligence has reached us from San Francisco confirmatory of the story. In further illustration of the brutality to which the coolies are subjected, an Englishman and his wife, who have recently arrived in California, have furnished the local correspondent of the *New York World* with the following statement:—

In 1864, at London, he engaged with the agents of the Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Company (limited), to go to Tahiti for the term of five years as overseer of coolies on their plantation. He and his wife were furnished with free passages, and they were assured that on the plantation they would find a house for their reception, furnished with everything that a family could require for comfort, convenience, and subsistence. They sailed, and in due time reached Tahiti. On their arrival the manager of the company and his corps of attendants and flunkies met them at the wharf, but he did not speak to any of the party, or allow them to hold any intercourse with those previously employed. They went to the plantation, and were received there in a similar manner, and in their house found only a bare bedstead and two stools. His wife was ill, and both of them were hungry. He applied to Mr James, a storekeeper, for some food and wine for his wife, and he said he would see the manager. The manager refused their request, and during the day they were unable to procure other food than a small piece of raw pork. His first duty was to oversee a gang of coolies in the cotton-gin shop. He found them all emaciated, and many suffering greatly from wounds, bruises, and lousy ulcers. Still they worked patiently, and out of pity he neglected to urge them with the orange club which had been placed in his hand. The next day the manager came to him and complained that he had not beaten any of the people, and when he suggested that it was not necessary, the man fell into a towering rage, and threatened to take him before the tribunal of Papete, an institution before which all the managers and bosses in the island may enforce their threats or orders. On the following day he was sent into the field without his breakfast, and he had no food till night. He remained as overseer in the field about four months, and then the manager having failed to convince him that he ought to maltreat the coolies, took him out of the field and made him a watchman, his business being to ride on the outside of the plantation to prevent escapes. There were about 1400 coolies on it, and the farm was about four miles square. They were treated with the utmost cruelty by all the other overseers, and according to the ferocity of one of these wretches could display was the measure of his favor with the manager.

One day, out of mere caprice, the manager made our informant a prisoner in his own house, and kept him there for five days. In addition to that he deducted 15dol. 15c. from his pay. Last Christmas, he met with two or three of the "disciples" of the manager. They were drunk, saluted him, and he returned the salutation. The manager saw it, asked him how he dared to speak to one of his men, and sent him a prisoner again for five days. When the term was nearly out, he did something which displeased the manager, and the latter gave him his choice to go to Papete, or have his agreement cancelled and leave the island. He was glad to take the latter alternative at almost any cost, signed the cancellation, and, with his wife, embarked for this port, where he arrived only a few days since.

Other men employed on the place were less fortunate in their relations with the manager.

A man named Mahood, of London, brother of a jeweller in Oxford-street, was the object of his tyranny, and was sent, with scarcely a moment's notice, to the tribunal of Papete, accompanied by his sick wife. There he was abused and nearly starved; they are there yet in a destitute condition. On one occasion Mahood drank some brandy in the hospital: he did so again, and was almost fatally poisoned; and once he was sent to prison by the "Tribunal for the term of one year, for some trivial offence.

John Bible, an Irishman, was overseeing some coolies who were picking cotton for the Paris Exposition. As he did not beat them, he was abused, and finally, by order of the manager, he was placed in irons, and kept in that position till he became a raving maniac. He was then sent to Papete, and his wife, who was *eniente*, accompanied him. She was told that they would be sent to England, but, instead, they were put on board a vessel and sent to Auckland.

Martin Hennessy, who has a wife and child living in this city, became one day slightly intoxicated. He was ironed, and afterwards driven along the road by two men, who beat him furiously with orange-wood clubs.

Thomas Kirman and his wife were banished to Auckland for some trivial fault of his, and were sent off penniless.

The coolies are not permitted to return

to China or India when their original terms of service expire. They are induced to extend them by methods of which the following are a type:—A few months since a large number of the coolies were entitled to return to their homes by the expiration of their terms, but the men were in debt (as is generally the case) to the company. Their wives, however, possessed of more independence, and tired of remaining longer the slaves of beastly lecherous overseers, mustered in front of the store and demanded their liberty. The tyrant sent men who drove them like sheep into a close prison 10ft wide and 1½ft long. The air was close and stifling. They had neither food nor water. At intervals one of the "pets" of the manager would enter the den bearing a heavy club, and with that he would beat them right and left till many of the helpless women lay bleeding and almost dead at his feet. For three whole days and nights they were kept shut up in the dreadful place, without a morsel of food, and only occasionally a drop of water. Some became delirious, and all were so weak and stupid that they scarcely moved under the descending club of the miscreant overseers. On the morning of the fourth day they all "promised voluntarily" to remain on the plantation another term, and were then dragged out and nursed, till, like beasts, they could be driven to their appointed tasks. The men are often "persuaded" in a similar manner, but the usual course was to keep them constantly in debt to the plantation owners.

On this plantation the coolies are allowed only one meal per day, and that is given at evening. Horses are fed to them, and pigs and other animals which die of disease are saved and served out to these miserable wretches for food. Several times horse-flesh was set before the Europeans on the plantation, but they refused to partake. Everything possible is done to keep the coolies in a condition of abject servitude, and our informant says no pen can adequately portray the scenes of suffering, misery, starvation, and butchery which he witnessed at different times during his residence at Tahiti. Murders are of frequent occurrence on all the plantations, and the condition of Europeans and coolies alike is deplorable in every respect.

The whole business of procuring coolies is in the hands of ship-owners, who employ agents to go about in opium and gambling houses and pick out such as are in debt; they advance a small sum, the men are placed on a dirty old junk, and when the cargo is full, the ship takes them off and sails with them to the field of their labors. These wretched people do not generally know the length of the voyage nor of the privations and cruelty to which they are sure to be subjected. Hundreds of them get homesick and commit suicide, and others, packed into the vessel without sufficient air and exercise, expire during the voyage. Those who survive are sold to the highest bidder for a nominal term of years; and in some cases as high 280dol. is paid per head for them. At the end of the service they find themselves in debt to the owners of the plantation, and must remain, being in this way subject to perpetual slavery.

In these remote places, shut off from all but occasional intercourse with the rest of the civilised world, have sprung up a class of island tyrants who, in the capacity of agents and superintendents of men and corporations, set at defiance every principle of justice and mercy, and lord it over the plantations with a rigor and ferocity of which Christians would seem incapable.

A Horrible Story.

The *Colonge Gazette* relates a horrid story as enacted at Schrienerne in the government of Posen. A country girl, living not far from that place, had received her inheritance of 300 thalers from the authorities there. On her return home she spent the night at a village; having no acquaintance there, she took refuge in the house of the village justice, to whom in virtue of his position, she gave her whole confidence, and informed him of the object of her journey. He was ready to take her in, and advised her to go to bed with his wife. When all lay in a deep sleep, the covetous host got up, went into the garden and dug a hole there. He then took a sharp knife, went up to the bed where the two were asleep, and cut the throat of the person lying furthest from the wall; took up his victim and buried her in the garden. When he came back he found the bed empty. He had murdered his own wife instead of the stranger. The wife lay close to the wall during the evening, but had afterwards moved to the outer side of the bed. The girl had got out of the bed after the murder, and hastened away with her money.

Halloway's Ointment and Pills.—The most excellent Remedy for the Cure of sores, wounds, and Eruptions.—William Patterson, of Little Ormsby, had a child who, for a period of eight years, suffered with sore arms, which ultimately flew to and settled in the legs, and the child became one mass of sores from the knees to the ankles. She had the best medical advice that the neighbourhood afforded, but did not obtain the slightest relief. The father was finally induced to try Halloway's Pills, and after using them for a short time they completely cured her, and she has enjoyed the most excellent and unimpaired health ever since.

Dunedin Advertisements

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

T. A. JONES,
(Late of the Golden Age Hotel, Stafford-street, Dunedin), begs to inform his Country Friends, as well as in Dunedin, that he has purchased the interest of Mr J. McCubbin in the

OTAGO HOTEL,

RATRAY-STREET, DUNEDIN,
and by his long experience in the trade, hopes still to merit a share of their patronage.

A Cold Luncheon, consisting of ham, beef, pork pie, salad, &c., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock; charge, one shilling.

A Night Barman always on the premises. Gentlemen can rely on being called at any hour.

T. A. JONES.

A. L. E. X. M. E. E.,
(Late of Hokitika and Golden Age Hotel,

NOW

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Late Millar & Hall's).

A. M. E. E., having purchased the above hotel, begs to inform Miners and the Public generally that the business will be carried on as formerly, and that he will do all in his power to ensure the comfort of visitors. His long experience in hotelkeeping is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be kept first-class. Old visitors to the hotel will receive his best attention. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Good Stabling on the premises.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]

A. B. E. A. V. E. R.,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Princes-street,

(Nearly opposite the Bank of Otago), Dunedin,
Begg to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of Goods; and is in constant receipt, by every mail, from his home agents, of selections from the best makers, which he can confidently recommend, the principal features of which are—

Watches and Chains not to be surpassed.

Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Pins, &c. &c.

English, French, and American Clocks; Field Glasses, and Nautical Instruments.

Special orders from home executed at a small advance.

A. B. wishes also to mention that REPAIRS in all the different branches are executed carefully and with despatch.

Jewellery manufactured to any design.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]

JOHN HISLOP,
(Late Arthur Beverley),

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite Bank of Otago.

J. H. begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he is in constant receipt of—by every mail—NEW GOODS, purchased from the best makers, of which a list is enumerated below:—

WATCHES—Gold and silver, ladies' and gents', open-faced and hunting, keyless, and every other description.

CHAINS—Ladies' and gents' Colonial and English gold Albert and guard chains.

BROOCHES and EARRINGS, extensive choice, set with diamonds and every other kind of precious stones.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS—Large assortment.

RINGS and PINS, various designs; also, studs, sleeve-links, and solitaires, and gold and silver pencil-cases.

SILVER GOODS—Tea and coffee services, knives, forks, spoons, salvers, inkstands, card-cases, children's mugs; knife, fork, and spoon in sets; a selection of prize cups, salt-cellars, and brooches.

PLATED GOODS—Tea and coffee services, sugar-basins, cruets, liqueur-frames, cake-baskets, egg-stands, salt-cellars, and every description of electro-plated goods.

BAROMETERS—Ship and hall, aneroid, mercurial, and metallic; also, a large assortment of thermometers.

TELESCOPES—Opera, marine, and field glasses.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of English, French, and American clocks, suitable for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, or kitchens.

GREENSTONE—A large assortment of greenstone, mounted, in brooches, earrings, studs, lockets, pins, &c.

J. H. has the honour to inform the inhabitants of the Province that the Manufacturer of his London-made Watches took a First Prize at the International Exhibition, 1862 (London).

All sorts of Colonial Jewellery made to order.

Chronometers, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Verge, and every description of Watches carefully repaired.

Ship Chronometers rated by transit observation.

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SKIRVING & SCHOLEFIELD,
(Successors to Alex. Fraser),

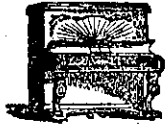
Advertising & General Commission Agents and Accountants,

No. 1 CHAMBERS

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agents for the Cromwell Argus.

Loans negotiated. Insurances effected. Country commissions receive prompt attention.



LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC
SALOON.

FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard

Pianofortes by Broadwood

Pianofortes by Kirkman

Pianofortes by Ralph Allison

Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.

Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.—All the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,

PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,

Princes-street north, Dunedin.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Begg to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by

him under the name and style of HAY

BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-

street, Dunedin, will on and after this date

be carried on by him under the name and

style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin,

25th March, 1870.

N.B.—With reference to the above, I beg

most respectfully to inform all those who are in-

debted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely

obliged to them if they will be kind enough to

settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

Dunedin Advertisements.

[ESTABLISHED 1863.]

FREDERICK H. EVANS,
AUCTIONEER,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

ESTATE AGENT, MINING & SHARE BROKER.

Loans negotiated.

The Waste Land Board attended.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

W. O. R. A. M. B. A. L. L.

STOCK, SHARE, AND MONEY BROKER,

MINING, LAND, & GENERAL AGENT,

EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

THOMAS WINSTANLEY'S

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

(Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)

First-class accommodation for Travellers.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS.

The choicest brands of Wines, Beers, and Spirits.

One of the best Billiard Tables.

BOOKS:

MEN OF THE TIME (latest edition);
Prescott's Works; Beckman's History of
Invention; Mantell's Wonders of Geology;
Dick's Sideral Heavens; Alford's Greek Testa-
ment (abridged); Rankine's Steam Engine, and
Applied Mechanics; Hooker's N. Zealand Flora;
Lavater's Physiognomy; Hogg's Natural Philo-
sophy; Chambers's Information for the People;
Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Do-
mestic Medicine; Dictionary of Daily Wants;
Enquire Within. A great variety of Books on
Light Literature, by popular authors; School
Books, General Stationery, &c., very cheap, at

WILLIAM BAIRD'S,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN;

(Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall).

Books to Order procured on moderate terms.



COBB AND CO.'S
Telegraph Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

John Chaplin and Co. Proprietors.

Summer Arrangements:

Leaving the Booking Office, corner High and
Princes streets, Dunedin, for all parts of the
Province. For Fares, times, &c., &c., see Brad-
shaw's Guide, or enquire at the Booking Office.

CARRIAGES.

J. C. and Co. have always on hand the newest
designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons,
Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every
description. Carriages built to order.

All timber used in our Manufacture has been
carefully selected and imported direct from
America, and seasoned for years before working.

Repairs done in a superior manner, with all
possible dispatch, and at the lowest charges.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

Stafford-street.

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses,
and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.
Horses broken to saddle or harness.

FREDERICK T. O'FIELD,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

SIGN OF THE

"GOLDEN HORSE-SHOE,"

Corner of Princes-street and Moray-place, and

opposite the Criterion Hotel,

DUNEDIN.

Colonial Gold Manufactured to any Design.

OTAGO FOUNDRY



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER

IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and
Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills.

Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-
chines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made.

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PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN,

(247, ELIZABETH-STREET
MELBOURNE.

T. ROBINSON & CO.,

Otago Agricultural Implement Depot,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN;

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

HAVE ON SALE:

Ransomes & Sim's patent combined A1 double-
blast steam threshing, riddling, straw-shaking,
and final dressing machines.
Portable steam engines, of various make and
power.
Threshing machines, for one, two, three, and
four horse-power.
Winnowing machines.
Chaffcutters, for hand, horse, or steam power,
with riddles attached.
Oat-bruisers, malt mills, for hand, horse, or
steam power.
Seed drills, harrows, land rollers, and grubbers.
Scarifiers, horse hoes, hay forks, knives.
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Churns, cheese presses, and curd mills.

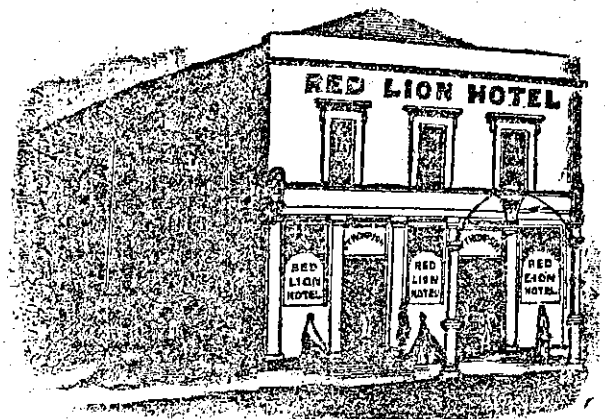
Vulcanised belting.
Reaping and mowing machines, side deliv-
er, back delivery, and tip platform delivery.
Turn rest ploughs.
Horse, drag, and hand hay rakes.
Ploughs, with improved steel mould-boards,
the undermentioned makers, viz.: Sellar,
Sons, Gray, Barrowman, Ransomes and
Hornby, and Howard.
Swingletrees, for two and three horses abreast.
Plough chains, &c. &c.
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